Investigation into the...

given by A. J. F. Boyle, D. S. P. Bunbury, C. Edwards (Proc. Phys. Soc., 79, 416(1962)) and the data on the ionicity of the Sn-Hal bonds, obtained by the method of A. L. Schawlow (J. Chem. Phys., 22, 1211 (1954)) and those of M. M. Yakshin et al. (ZhNKh, 6, 2425(1961)) on refraction and dielectric constant give $\delta_{ion} = -(5.6 \pm 0.5)$ mm/sec $= -(4.4 \pm 0.4)\cdot 10^{-7}$ ev, $\Delta R/R(Sn^{119}) = +(1.9 \pm 0.2)\cdot 10^{-4}$ for a completely ionized bond. These data enable $|\psi_{5s}(0)|^2$ to be determined directly from δ. In the asymmetrical compounds, asymmetrical doubtlets were observed (Fig. 2) similar to those found by Boyle et al. in SnF_4. The asymmetry was found also in dissolved compounds and cannot be explained by a random orientation of the crystals in the direction of the gamma quanta or by ferromagnetic or paramagnetic impurities. From the equation

$$\frac{\sigma_{13\ полн}}{\sigma_{11\ полн}} = \frac{\int_{-1}^{+1} [2\sqrt{5}\,\overline{P}_0(\cos\vartheta) + \overline{P}_2(\cos\vartheta)]\, f(\cos\vartheta)\, d\cos\vartheta}{\int_{-1}^{+1} [2\sqrt{5}\,\overline{P}_0(\cos\vartheta) - \overline{P}_2(\cos\vartheta)]\, f(\cos\vartheta)\, d\cos\vartheta}, \qquad (3)$$

where the subscript полн = total, $\overline{P_L}(\cos\vartheta)$ is the normalized Legendre

Card 2/5

Investigation into the...

polynomial, $f(\cos\vartheta) = \sum a_k \bar{P}_k(\cos\vartheta)$ is the factor determining the intensity of the Mössbauer line, a_k the decay coefficient, it follows that if $\sigma_{13\ tot}/\sigma_{11\ tot} = (2\sqrt{5}a_0 + a_2)/(2\sqrt{5}a_0 - a_2) \neq 1$ (with $a_2 \neq 0$) and $-2\sqrt{5} < a_2/a_0 < 2\sqrt{5}$, each of the peaks of the Mössbauer doublet may become higher than the other one according to the ratio a_0/a_2. This ratio can be determined experimentally. Assuming a quadrupole splitting of the Mössbauer line in SnF_4 and Ph_3SnHal, $q = 6.9 \cdot 10^{18} x$ v/cm^2 is obtained where $q = \partial^2 v/\partial z^2$ is the gradient of the electric field in the region of the Sn^{119} nucleus, and x is the degree of ionization of the bond. For Ph_3SnHal $x \simeq 0.55$ with Hal = I; $x \simeq 0.7$ with Hal = Br, Cl and $x \simeq 1$ with Hal = F. Another possible interpretation of the asymmetrical splitting might be the different hybridization of the sp^3d^2 bonds. In order to explain this problem it is suggested that the effective charges of the halogen and tin atoms be determined directly. When an equimolecular mixture of $SnPh_4$ and SnI_4 was irradiated with 1.6-Mev electrons the Mössbauer spectrum was

Card 3/5

Investigation into the...

observed to be greatly changed through the spectra of various disproportionation products Ph_iSnI_{4-i} being superimposed. Hence it is concluded that the Mossbauer effect can be used not only to study the chemical structure but also to solve problems of chemical kinetics and radiation chemistry. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1962

Investigation into the...

Fig. 2. Diagram of the asymmetrical Mössbauer spectra

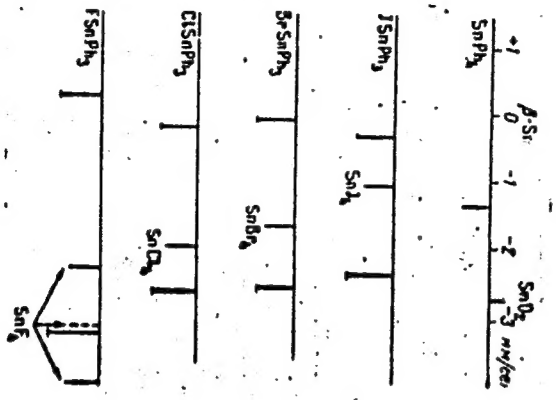


Fig. 2

Card 5/5

VOL'KENSHTEYN, Andrey Aleksandrovich; GORODINSKIY, G.M., nauchn. red.; VAYTS, V.M., red.

[Visual low-brightness photometry] Vizual'naia fotometriia malykh iarkostei. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 141 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

39244
S/141/62/005/002/004/025
E032/E314

9.9000

AUTHORS: Andronov, A.A. and Gorodinskiy, G.V.

TITLE: Dipole radiation of longitudinal waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 234 - 239

TEXT: The authors discuss the emission of longitudinal waves in an isotropic transparent medium with spatial dispersion. It is assumed that the relation between the induction $\underline{D}$ and the electric field $\underline{E}$ for processes which have a simple harmonic dependence on time is of the form

$$\underline{D} = \varepsilon_o(\omega)\underline{E} + L_1^2 \nabla \operatorname{div} \underline{E} + L_2^2 \Delta \underline{E} \qquad (1)$$

where $\varepsilon_o(\omega)$ is the dielectric constant in the absence of spatial dispersion, and
L_1 and L_2 are parameters whose absolute magnitudes are of the order of the characteristic microdimensions of the medium.

Card 1/4

Dipole radiation ....

4.

Using the Coulomb calibration of the electromagnetic-field potentials, it turns out that the longitudinal field can be derived from a scalar potential φ, which satisfies the generalized Poisson equation

$$\hat{\varepsilon}(\omega, \underline{k})\Delta\varphi = -4\pi\rho \qquad (2a)$$

where

$$\hat{\varepsilon}(\omega, \underline{k}) = \hat{\varepsilon}_o(\omega) - L^2\hat{\underline{k}}^2 \qquad (3)$$

is the dielectric-constant operator. The corresponding Green function is then derived and is shown to be

$$G(\underline{r}) = \frac{1 - e^{-ik_o r}}{\varepsilon_o(\omega) r} \qquad (9)$$

Card 2/4

Dipole radiation ....

where $k_o^2 = \varepsilon_o(\omega)/L^2$, and $L^2 = L_1^2 + L_2^2$. Next, it is shown that the total intensity of longitudinal waves in plasma is given by

$$P = \frac{p_o^2 \omega^4 \sqrt{\varepsilon_o(\omega)}}{18\sqrt{3}\, c^3 (V_T/c)^3} \qquad (19a)$$

4

where V_T is the average thermal velocity of the electrons, and the dipole moment is

$$\underline{p}(\underline{r}) = \underline{p}_o \delta(\underline{r}) e^{i\omega t} \qquad (14) .$$

Finally, the ratio of the intensity of longitudinal- to transverse waves is

Card 3/4

Dipole radiation ....

$$\frac{P_{\parallel}}{P_{\perp}} = \frac{1}{20(V_T/c)^3} \qquad (20a).$$

4

Thus, the intensity of the longitudinal waves is much higher than that of the transverse waves and tends to infinity at a fixed frequency and fixed dipole moment, when L or V_T tend to zero.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

Card 4/4

L 10131-63 EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL--IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3000166 S/0141/63/006/002/0405/0407

58

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, G. V.; Eydman, V. Ya.

TITLE: Radiation from a charge impinging on a metal sphere

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, radiofizika, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 405-407

TOPIC TAGS: charge radiation, particle/metal-sphere collision

ABSTRACT: A head-on collision of a nonrelativistic charged particle with a metal sphere is examined mathematically. Effect of collision on the radiated energy is considered, and the impossibility of isolating the pre-collision radiation from the total radiation intensity is noted. "The authors are thankful to V. Ye. Pafomov for his comments." Orig. art. has: 9 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific-Research Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 18Jun62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

GORODINSKIY, G.V.; TAMOYKIN, V.V.

Resonance radiation from a charge moving near a plasma clot.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.4:721-728 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

L 53025-65 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2 Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pi-4 IJP(c)
WW AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5010678 UR/0141/65/008/001/0064/0069

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, G. V.

42
B

TITLE: Radiation reaction in the case of longitudinal waves

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 64-69

TOPIC TAGS: plasma radiation, radiation reaction, longitudinal wave, negative absorption, spatial dispersion

ABSTRACT: The results obtained by V. L. Ginzburg and V. Ya. Eyuman (ZhETF v. 43, 1865, 1962) for a medium with negative absorption without account of spatial dispersion are extended to include the case of spatial dispersion, as is the situation in a plasma, where the intensity of emission of longitudinal waves is larger than that of transverse waves. An isotropic plasma is considered. By calculating the radiation reaction, it is shown that in such a system the oscillations build up and have an intensity greater by a factor $(C/V_T)^3$ than in a medium without spatial dispersion (C is the velocity of light and V_T is the thermal velocity of the electrons in the plasma). "The author thanks V. L. Ginzburg and also A. A. Rukhadze." Orig. art. has: 32 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 53015-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010678

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Radiophysics Scientific Research Institute at the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, EM

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 53015-65

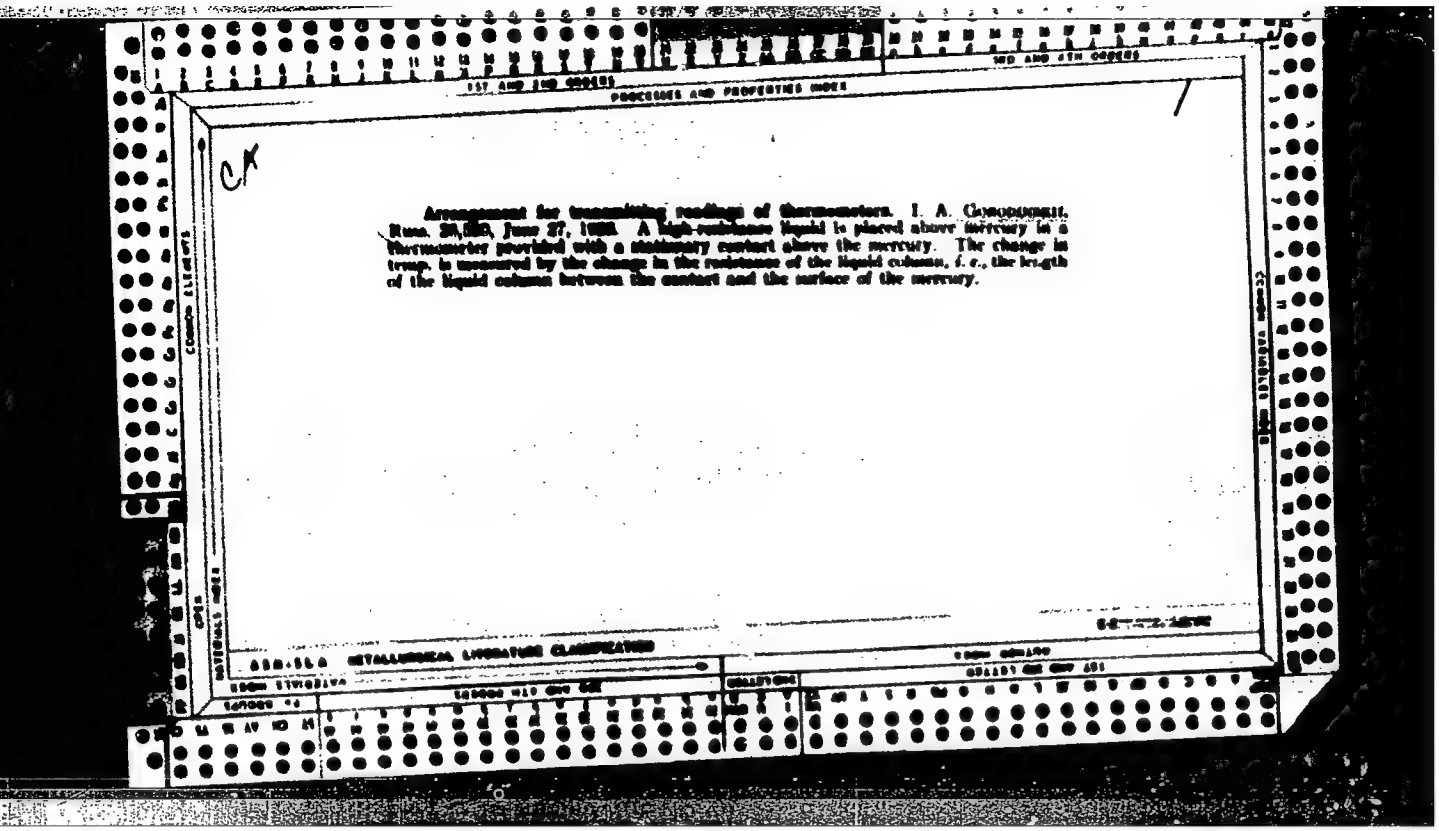
ACCESSION NR: AP5010678

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Radiophysics Scientific Research Institute at the Gor'kiy University)

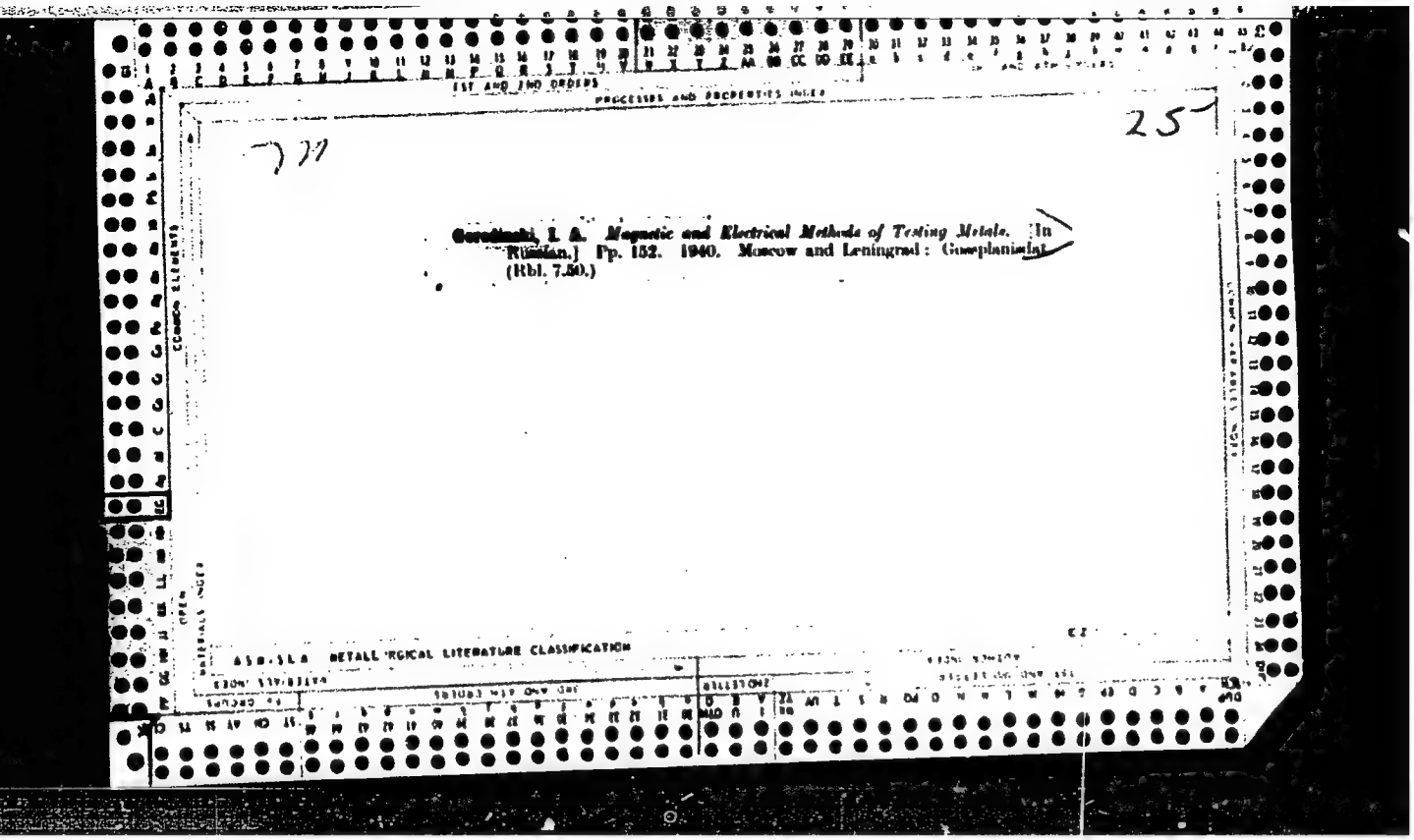
SUBMITTED: 04Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, EM

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

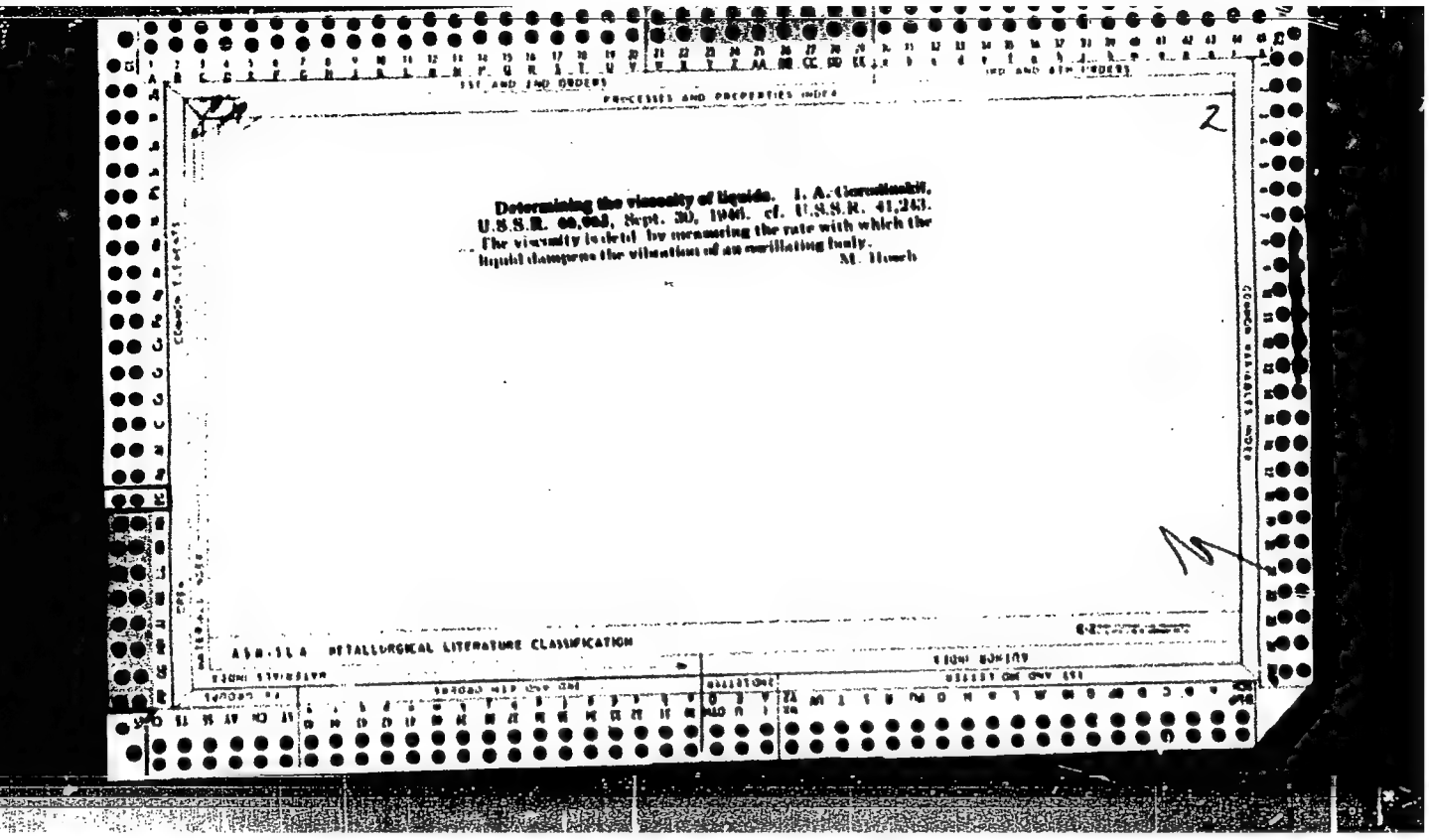
Card 2/2



Arrangement for transmitting readings of thermometers. I. A. [illegible]. Russ. 39,[illegible], June 27, 1[illegible]. A high-resistance liquid is placed above mercury in a thermometer provided with a stationary contact above the mercury. The change in temp. is measured by the change in the resistance of the liquid column, *i. e.*, the length of the liquid column between the contact and the surface of the mercury.



Gorodinski, I. A. *Magnetic and Electrical Methods of Testing Metals.* [In Russian.] Pp. 152. 1940. Moscow and Leningrad: Gosplanizdat. (Rbl. 7.50.)



SOV/112-57-5-10644

28 (3)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 5, pp 155-156 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shifrin, M. A., Gorodinskiy, I. A.

TITLE: Automatic Monitoring of the Thickness of Hot-Rolled Sheets (Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' tolshchiny goryachego tonkolistovogo prokata)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Tsentr. in-t inform. chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Nr 4, pp 55-61

ABSTRACT: An automatic outfit is described for measuring hot-rolled 2-10 mm sheets by the compensation method, with an error under 0.02-0.03 mm; the outfit has been developed by the Central Automation Laboratory, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (TsLA MChM), and depends on x-ray pulses for its operation. The outfit comprises: an x-ray tube, two photomultipliers with luminescent screens, a supply-and-control desk, and an electronic BP-102 potentiometer. A pulse modulator produces 0.0001-sec pulses with a

Card 1/2

Automatic Monitoring of the Thickness of Hot-Rolled Sheets

repetition frequency of 50 cps. The x-ray tube voltage is 100 kv, current 0.1 amp. The average power is about 40 va as compared to 3.2 kva needed for continuous radiation. The service life of the x-ray tube is 3,000-4,000 hours. Reported are: calculation of generating conditions, analysis of measurement errors due to hot sheet, calculation of water sprinkling on the sheet and warping of same; measures to eliminate the errors are indicated. A general block diagram, pulse-modulator circuit, records and graphs obtained are presented.

V.F.R.

ACC NR: AP6021470 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0093/0093

INVENTOR: Gerodinskiy, I. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for nondestructive inspection of multilayered magnetically conductive material. Class 42, No. 182387 [announced by the Central Automation Laboratory (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 93

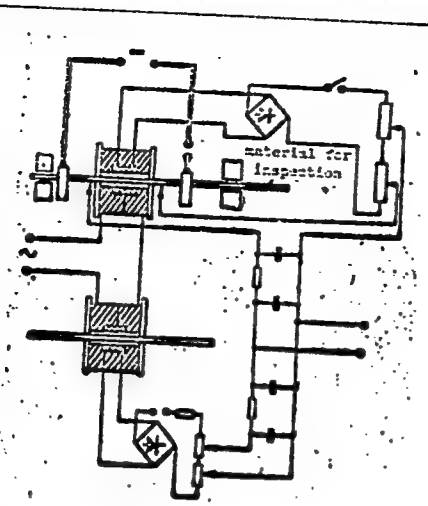
TOPIC TAGS: nondestructive test, laminated material, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for nondestructive inspection of multilayered magnetically conductive material. The procedure consists of placing the material in an electromagnetic field set up by an alternating current and feeding the rectified output voltage to an indicator. The method is designed for eliminating measurement errors resulting from variations in the thickness of a layer in multilayered materials, e. g. a powder wire shell. A direct current is passed through the material to be checked, and the resultant voltage drop across the section being inspected is fed in series to the indicator circuit in conformity with the rectified output voltage.

UDC: 620.179:658.562

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6021470



SUB CODE: 09, 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Apr64

Card 2/2

GORODINSKIY, S.; SARYCHEV, V.

Equipment for laying masticated polyvinyl chloride floor coverings. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.3:36-37 Mr '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ethylene) (Floor coverings)

USSR/Medicine - Radiology Mar 50
Diseases, Occupational

"Some Problems of Labor Hygiene in Electron Microscopy," S. M. Gorodinskiy, Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Gig i San" No 3, pp 25-30

Studies working conditions at electron microscope installation and finds three harmful factors, elimination of which is important for health and safety. Finds that two of these factors, effect of X-rays on workers, and contamination of air by mercury from pumps, can be eliminated by changes in construction

162T76

USSR/Medicine - Radiology (Contd) Mar 50

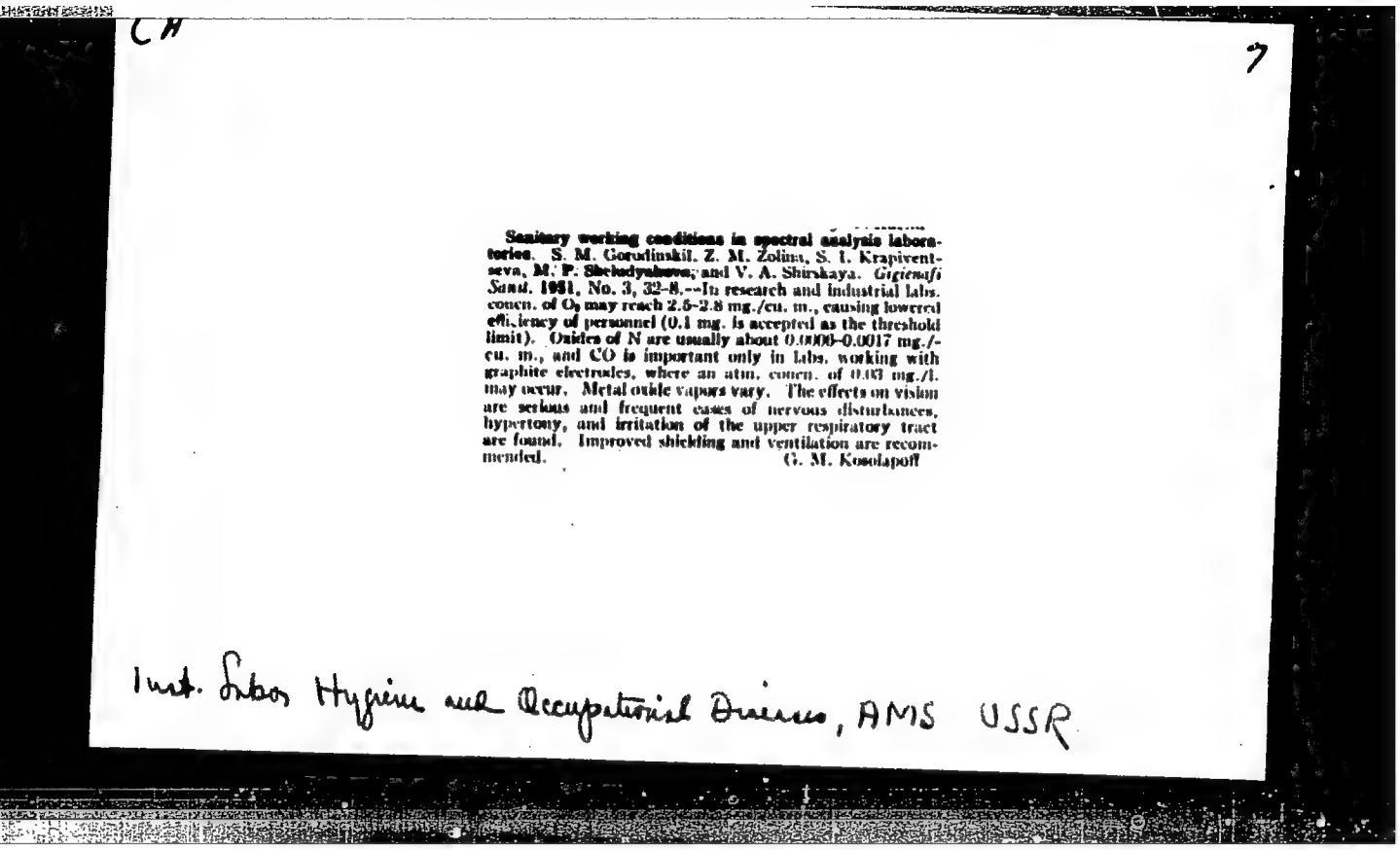
of microscope. Remaining factor, formation of ozone due to high voltage used, (50 kv), can be eliminated by reducing surface under high voltage and improving ventilation. Includes three tables of data and two drawings of microscope.

162T76

GORODINSKIY, S.M.

Improvement of health hazards in spectral analytic laboratory work. Z. M. Zolina, S. M. Gorodinskii, S. I. Krapiventseva, O. D. Khalizova, M. P. Sheludyakova, V. A. Shchirskaya, and E. A. Mumzhu. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 14, 703-7(1950). A description is given of different factors such as O_3, N oxides, and CO content in different zones around the arc. O_3 concn. of 0.7-1.0 mg./cu. m. far exceeds the safe limit of 0.1 mg./cu. m. The amt. of N and C oxides was close or slightly above the safe limit. Also examined was the fatigue created by visual strain during work on the steeloscope and the visual photometry of plates.

S. Pakswer



CA

7

Sanitary working conditions in spectral analysis laboratories. S. M. Gorudinskii, Z. M. Zolina, S. I. Krapivent-seva, M. P. Shchodynskaya, and V. A. Shirshaya. *Gigiena i Sanit.* **1951**, No. 3, 32–8.—In research and industrial labs. concn. of O_3 may reach 2.5–2.8 mg./cu. m., causing lowered efficiency of personnel (0.1 mg. is accepted as the threshold limit). Oxides of N are usually about 0.0000–0.0017 mg./cu. m., and CO is important only in labs. working with graphite electrodes, where an atm. concn. of 0.03 mg./l. may occur. Metal oxide vapors vary. The effects on vision are serious and frequent cases of nervous disturbances, hypertony, and irritation of the upper respiratory tract are found. Improved shielding and ventilation are recommended.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMS USSR

GORODINSKIY, S.M.; PARKHOMENKO, G.M.

Problems of prophylaxis in work with radioactive isotopes. Gigiena i Sanit. '53, No.4, 22-8.
(CA 47 no.21:11009 '53) (MLRA 6:4)

1. Inst. Gigieny Truda i Profess. Zabolevaniy, Akad. Med. Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow.

Brief description of radioactive elements and their radioactivity. Gives detailed description of premises suitable for work with radioactive elements, laboratory equipment, and maintenance of such equipment and personal hygiene measures to be observed by workers engaged in research and handling of radioactive elemenst. A set of instruments used in this type of work is shown.

261T46

GOLODINSKIY, S.M.

Gigiena truda pri rabote s radioaktivnymi izotopami; materialy dlia san.-prosvet. raboty (Occupational hygiene in work with radio-active isotopes; material for sanitary education work). Pod red. A.A.Letaveta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 39 p.

State Medical Publishing House

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 9, Dec 1954

GORODINSKIY, S. M. and PARKHOMENKO, G. M.

"Safety Measures in Handling Radioactive Isotopes," 1955

"Sanitary Regulations and Instructions for Handling Radioactive Isotopes," 1955

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 1491

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 6/19

Author : Gorodinskiy, S. M., Senior Scientific Worker

Title : Characteristic of ozone as an industrial poison

Periodical : Gig. i san., 2, 28-32, F 1955

Abstract : Deals with tests on animals exposed to air with varying ozone content, as well as with polyclinical examinations of men working under industrial conditions with considerably ozonized air. The results of these surveys show the high toxity of ozone. Legal measures for the limitation of ozone content in the air of industrial premises as well as periodical medical check-up of persons subjected to the effect of ozone are recommended. 2 diagrs., 10 ref., 1895-1953

Institution: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Professional Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR

Submitted : My 10, 1954

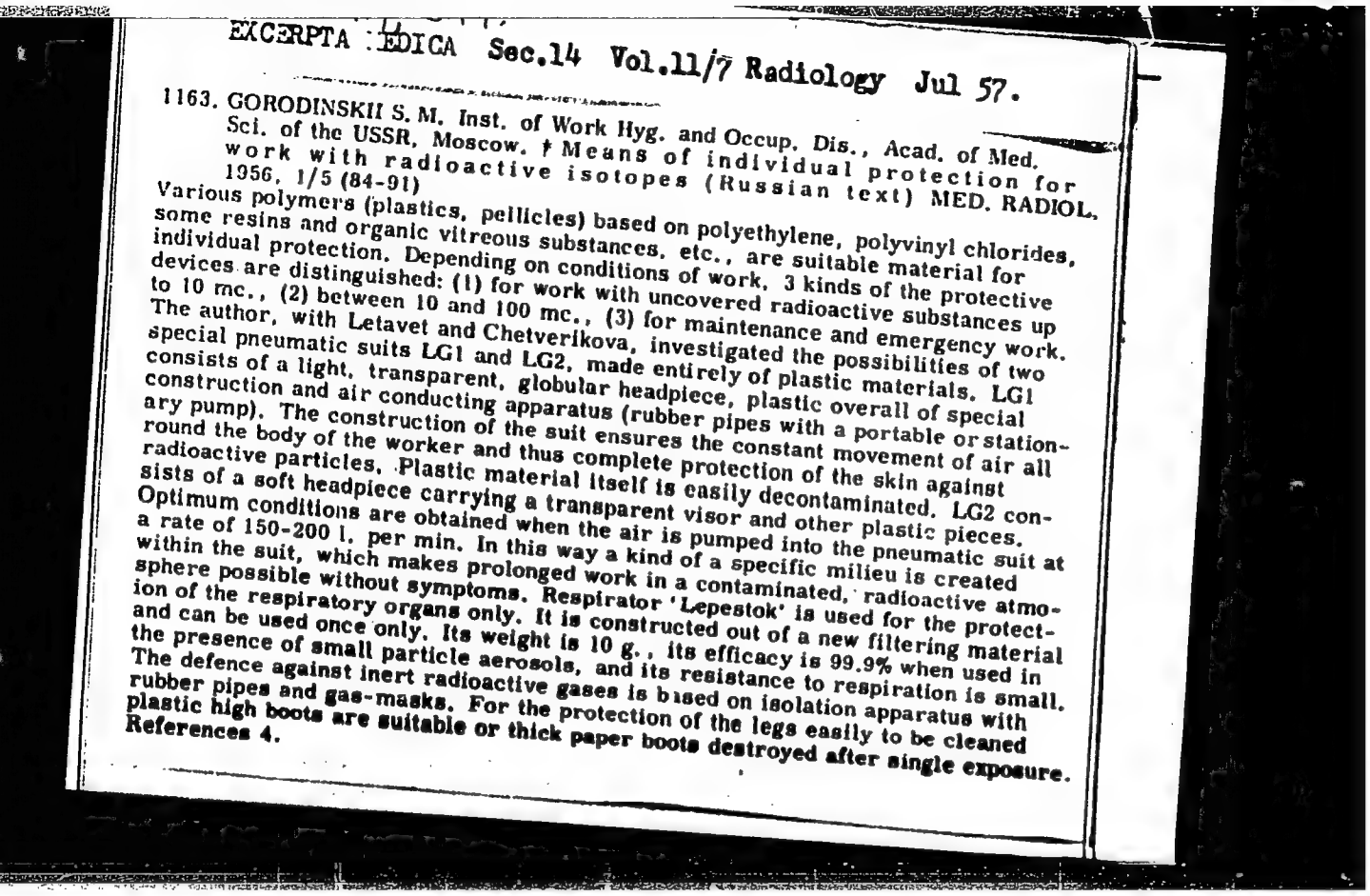
GORODINSKIY, S.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Individual protection during work with uncovered radioactive substances. Gig. i san. 21 no.1:27-31 Ja. '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(RADIATIONS, inj.eff.,
protection of laboratory workers)

A brief review of the methods employed, with a description of the pneumatic protective clothing used for this purpose in the USSR



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.11/7 Radiology Jul 57.

1163. GORODINSKII S. M. Inst. of Work Hyg. and Occup. Dis., Acad. of Med. Sci. of the USSR, Moscow. * Means of individual protection for work with radioactive isotopes (Russian text) MED. RADIOL. 1956, 1/5 (84-91)

Various polymers (plastics, pellicles) based on polyethylene, polyvinyl chlorides, some resins and organic vitreous substances, etc., are suitable material for individual protection. Depending on conditions of work, 3 kinds of the protective devices are distinguished: (1) for work with uncovered radioactive substances up to 10 mc., (2) between 10 and 100 mc., (3) for maintenance and emergency work. The author, with Letavet and Chetverikova, investigated the possibilities of two special pneumatic suits LG1 and LG2, made entirely of plastic materials. LG1 consists of a light, transparent, globular headpiece, plastic overall of special construction and air conducting apparatus (rubber pipes with a portable or stationary pump). The construction of the suit ensures the constant movement of air all round the body of the worker and thus complete protection of the skin against radioactive particles. Plastic material itself is easily decontaminated. LG2 consists of a soft headpiece carrying a transparent visor and other plastic pieces. Optimum conditions are obtained when the air is pumped into the pneumatic suit at a rate of 150-200 l. per min. In this way a kind of a specific milieu is created within the suit, which makes prolonged work in a contaminated, radioactive atmosphere possible without symptoms. Respirator 'Lepestok' is used for the protection of the respiratory organs only. It is constructed out of a new filtering material and can be used once only. Its weight is 10 g., its efficacy is 99.9% when used in the presence of small particle aerosols, and its resistance to respiration is small. The defence against inert radioactive gases is based on isolation apparatus with rubber pipes and gas-masks. For the protection of the legs easily to be cleaned plastic high boots are suitable or thick paper boots destroyed after single exposure. References 4.

SHTEDING, M.N.; NOSOVA, L.M.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; KARPOV, V.L.; DANILOVA, L.G; GORODINSKIY, S.M.

Utilizing polymeric materials containing polyvinyl chloride in manufacturing articles for the protection of individuals against radioactive radiation. Khim.prom.no.7:408-411 O-N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Clothing, Protective) (Radioactivity) (Vinyl polymers)

GORODINSKIY, S.M., KARPOV, V.L., NOSOVA, L.M., SHTERDING, M.N.

"Selection of Plastic Polymer Materials for Use in Equipment for Personal Protection". p. 24

Trudy Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii po Meditsinskoy Radiologii (Voprosy Gigiyeny i Dozimetrii) Medgiz, 1957, Moscow Russian, DK.

Proceedings of the All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology (Hygienic and Dosimetric Problems).

GORODINSKIY, S.M., CHETVERIKOVA, Z.S., SHCHERBAKOV, V.L.

"Some Sanitary Engineering Requirements in the Organization of the Cleaning of Plastic Items for Individual Protection". p. 35

Trudy Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii po Meditsinskoy Radiologii (Voprosy Gigiyeny i Dozimetrii) Medgiz, 1957, Moscow Russian, bk.

Proceedings of the All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology (Hygienic and Dosimetric Problems).

GORODINSKIY, S.M.

137-58-1-2185

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 296 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorodinskiy, S. M., Parkhomenko, G. M.

TITLE: Problems of Labor Hygiene in Work with Radioactive Isotopes (Voprosy gigiyeny truda pri rabote s radioaktivnymi izotopami)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Izuch. iznosa detaley mashin pri pomoshchi radioaktivn. izotopov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 135-143

ABSTRACT: The harmful effect of radioactive isotopes upon the human body is examined, and a complex of hygiene and technical health measures is set forth for the purpose of making work with radioactive isotopes safe.

Ye. L.

1. Isotopes (Radioactive)—Physiological effects 2. Isotopes (Radioactive)—Safety measures

Card 1/1

GORODINSKIY, S.M.; FISHEVSKAYA, E.A.

False concepts in protecting the eyes and bodies of workers from gamma-rays by individual protection measures. Med.rad. 2 no.3: 83-84 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(RADIATION PROTECTION
shields & glasses, evaluation)

GORODINSKY, S.M.

AUTHOR: GORODINSKY,S.M., SHCHERBAKOV,V.L. 89-8-9/26

TITLE: Personnel Protection during Repair Work in Contaminated Areas. (Individualnaya zashchita pri remontnykh rabotakh v usloviyakh radioaktivnogo zagryazneniya, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 141-148 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: If repairs have to be carried out in radioactively contaminated areas, it is necessary to protect the personnel: a) against γ-radiation, (by short working hours), b) against their skin coming into contact with radioactive isotopes in order to prevent them from penetrating into the human organism; this is done by protective clothing and face masks.
The Russian protective suits LG - 1 and LG - 2, and the face masks ShB - 1 and ShB - 2 are described in short. (With 6 Illustrations and 10 Slavic References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 24.12.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GORODINSKIY, Semen Mikhaylovich; PARKHOMENKO, Galina Maksimovna; LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; MARGULIS, U.Ya., red.; KNAMIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Hygienic aspects of work with radioactive isotopes] Gigiena truda pri rabote s radioaktivnymi izotopami. Pod red. A.A. Letaveta. Izd.3, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 66 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(RADIOISOTOPES--SAFETY MEASURES)

GORODINSKIY, S.M.; NOSOVA, L.M.; PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.

Protective building covers and methods for their deactivation after radioactive pollution. Med. rad. 5 no.11:57-61 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT)

BURNAZYAN, A.I., kand.med.nauk; GORODINSKIY, S.M., kand.med.nauk; KAMYSHENKO, I.D.; NEFEDOV, Yu.G., kand.med.nauk; PRAVETSKIY, V.N.

Providing radiation protection on the atomic icebreaker "Lenin." Sudostroenie 27 no.8:11-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Lenin (Atomic ship)) (Radiation protection)

GORODINSKIY, S.M., red. toma; PARKHOMENKO, G.M., red. toma; TARASENKO, N.Yu., red. toma; MAREY, A.N., red. toma; ROZANOV, M.S., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Radiation hygiene] Radiatsionnaia gigiena. Moskva, Medgiz, Vol.1. [Industrial hygiene] Gigiena truda. 1962. 231 p. Vol.2. [Communal hygiene] Kommunal'naia gigiena. 1962. 223 p.
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (MIRA 15:7)

GORODINSKIY, Semen Mikhaylovich, dots.; SARYCHEV, Viktor Sergeyevich, inzh.; ZELENOV, Aleksey Semenovich, inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[High-frequency welding of polyvinyl chloride plasticized resin in the laying of floors] Vysokochastotnaia svarka polivinilkhloridnogo plastikata pri ustroistve polov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom Instituta biofiziki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Gorodinskiy). 3. Institut biofiziki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Sarychev, Zelenov).

PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.; ROKHLIN, M.I.; RODIONOV, I.S.; FAUSTOVA, D.G.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.S.; GORODINSKIY, S.M., red.; TIKHOMIROV, V.B., red.; PODOSHVINA, V.A., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Protective coatings in atomic engineering] Zashchitnye pokrytiia v atomnoi tekhnike; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Shielding (Radiation))

ACCESSION NR: AT4016988 S/3057/63/000/000/0005/0010

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.

TITLE: The role of shielding in the radiation safety system

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear engineering, atomic radiation, radiation, reactor shielding, contamination, activation, deactivation

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the organization of a reliable system of radiation safety in its very broadest terms, pointing out the importance of the strict observation of permissible contamination levels. The entire range of the problem of surface contamination is examined and the causes for such contamination are listed and discussed. Particular attention is given to the relation which exists between the degree of contamination of equipment and structural surfaces and aerosol activity in the air. The views of different authors on this problem are examined and criticized. The author advances the premise that one of the fundamental postulates of radiation security must be the radical reduction of the possibility of contamination of the surfaces of production shops and equipment. It is pointed out that, at the present-day state-of-the-art, the primary emphasis in this direc-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016988

tion must be layed on the utilization of such construction and finishing materials, from which contamination can be easily removed. The fundamental requirements of good shielding materials are discussed, with the author calling for the replacement of stainless chrome-nickel steel by more accessible and more easily deactivated materials. The shielding potential of different polymer and lac dye materials are discussed and the advantages of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for this purpose are analyzed briefly.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: NP	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016990 S/3057/63/000/000/0016/0024

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S.M.; Panfilova, Z.Ye; Spiridonov, A.D.; Shudrenko, N.A.

TITLE: Investigation into the deactivation capability of basic construction and finishing materials

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 16-24

TOPIC TAGS: deactivation, decontamination, nuclear shielding, radioactive contamination, radioactive decontamination, residual radioactivity, radioactivity protection

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the absence of complete generalizing data on studies of different construction and finishing materials from the point of view of their ability to be deactivated after radioactive contamination. The ability of materials to become contaminated and to be deactivated is shown to be a function of their chemical composition, physical structure and surface state. Fillers, additives and pigments may impair the ability of a material to be deactivated. It has been shown that such materials as cement,

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Brick, wood and ceramic slabs for flooring have strong radioactive sorption and are practically incapable of being cleansed of radioactive substances. However, the authors feel that the results given by various writers on tests of the deactivation capability of materials are largely of little use, since these results were obtained with different investigatory techniques. Inasmuch as the capacity of a material for deactivation depends greatly on the nature of the radioactive contaminants, the level of contamination and the method of deactivation, commensurate experimental data require that research be conducted under strictly standardized conditions. The authors studied the deactivation capability of different materials (cement, grade 200; woods of various kinds carbon steel, grade st. 3; stainless steel, grade 1Kh18N9T; ceramic floor slabs of various kinds; Dutch tile slabs; experimental facing slabs of polystyrene and a variety of chemically resistant slabs of cast stone; asbestos ebonite flooring strips; textolite; phenolite slabs for walls and floors; silicate glass and organic glass; polyvinylchloride masticated rubber formulas 57-40 and 80; polymer films on a polyvinylchloride, polyethylene and polyethyleneterephthalic acid base; glyphthalic and polyvinylchloride linoleums; relin (rubber linoleum) and a wide variety of lac dye shieldings) by contaminating the materials with radioactive substances, deactivating them and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016990

then determining the activity which could not be washed away (the so-called residual activity). The evaluation of the sorption-desorption properties of the materials was made according to an accepted laboratory practice. The results of these tests are presented, codified and interpreted. The work carried out showed that the basic construction materials cannot be employed without shielding for protection against radioactive contamination. Of the materials tested, the following may be recommended for use as shielding materials: silicate glass, organic glass, glazed ceramic slabs for the internal facing of walls, masticated rubbers formulas 57-40 and 80, polystyrene facing slabs and films on a polyvinylchloride, polyethylene and polyethyleneterephthalate base. The wide range of polymer film-forming substances will make it possible to select lac dye shielding systems with the proper characteristics, which may be used under various production and construction conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016991 S/3057/63/000/000/0025/0034

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S.M.; Karpov, V.L.; Nosova, L.M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Rodionov, I.S.; Shteding, M.N.

TITLE: The development of a masticated rubber on a polyvinylchloride base for shielding against radioactive substances

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear engineering, masticated rubber, nuclear shielding, radioactivity, polyvinylchloride polymer, radioactive shielding, radioactive contamination, residual activity, 57-40 rubber

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that, of the industrial polymers produced at the present time, polyvinylchloride is, in terms of its inexpensiveness and mechanical and technological properties, the best material to serve as a base for shielding in nuclear engineering. The authors tested many masticated rubber materials on polyvinylchloride resin bases in terms of their sorption-desorption characteristic as a function of the type of polyvinylchloride resin, processing conditions and the presence of different components which provide for

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016991

the required physico-mechanical and technological properties of the material. (By "sorption-desorption properties" the authors mean the ability of the material to absorb radioactivity and to be washed free of these radioactive substances through the effect of special cleansing solutions; the sorption- desorption characteristic is expressed by the residual activity of the material in percentages of the original contamination). The results of these tests are discussed. The optimal solution of the problem of developing a material to meet the specific operating requirements involved in working with radioactive substances was found in an entirely new principle of composition. This principle consists of the introduction into the composition of specially selected admixtures of hydrophobic substances which separate out on the surface of the masticated rubber in the form of a thin layer. The research conducted along these lines by the authors led to the possibility of developing on the basis of the most accessible polymer - polyvinylchloride - a new type of shielding material, called masticated rubber formula 57-40 and 80. This material is a thermoplastic and its physical and mechanical properties depend to a large degree on the temperature (its tensile strength, for example, changes with increasing temperature) and, for this reason, the formula use must be limited to a temperature interval of from 0 to 50C. The effect of the radiation dosage on the strength

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of the masticated rubber and on its elongation are discussed along with certain other specific characteristics of the material. The authors point out that formula 57-40 and 80 masticated rubber has successfully undergone tests under different conditions and is presently being widely used as a shielding material in radiochemical laboratories and at atomic power centrals. Easily deactivated and possessed of extremely high resistance to wear, this shielding material, produced in thicknesses of 2 and 3 mm, is particularly suited to continuous covering of floors and, produced in thicknesses of 0.3, 0.5 and 0.7 mm, may be utilized as a wall covering. The masticated rubber is available in colors of brown, orange, blue and white. "L.I. Kuz'mina and L.G. Danilova of the Okhtinskiy khimkombinat (Okhtinsk Chemical Works) took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016994 S/3057/63/000/000/0054/0074

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Zelenov, A. S.; Sary*chev, V. S.; Ivanova, T. G.; Nosova, L. M.

TITLE: The design of protective coverings (shieldings) of formula 57-40 mastiated rubber for structural elements

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 54-74

TOPIC TAGS: protective shielding, radioactive shielding, masticated rubber, 57-40 rubber, rubber welding, welding RIG, radioactivity, nuclear shielding

ABSTRACT: In this detailed and extensive article, the authors describe the use of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for purposes of radioactive shielding. The article consists of two main parts: Part 1 - the shielding of floors, and Part 2 - the use of the masticated rubber for the facing of walls and stairs. The conditions of applying the rubber, the preparation of the floor surface, the preparation of the masticated rubber for welding, the actual welding of the material with high-frequency current, the use of various rigs for welding (the SPPR and the PS), the making and application by welding of flanges and crimps, high-frequency lap

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016994

welding of rolls and sheets of masticated rubber, hot air welding of the material and, finally, carpeting are considered. In the section dealing with the lining of walls and stair flights with formula 57-40 masticated rubber, the authors give special attention to the use of the construction-assembly pistol (clamp pistol) for fastening the rubber. Two methods for the lining of walls are described and diagrammed and the entire procedure to be followed in the covering of stairs is outlined. A separate section is devoted to the problem of joining surfaces lined with the masticated rubber to metallic facings and shells. A diagram shows how this operation might best be performed. The article concludes with a discussion of the most frequently encountered welding faults (for both the high-frequency and the hot-air techniques) and how they may be eliminated, and with some remarks on weld quality control and safety regulations to be observed in work of this type. Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

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SUB CODE: MP, MT NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

POSTCARD

ACCESSION NR: AT4017001 S/3057/63/000/000/0126/0136

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Spiridonov, A. D.; Nosova, L. M.; Shudrenko, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of lacquers for shields against radioactive contamination.

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 126-136

TOPIC TAGS: atomic reactor, radioactive contamination, nuclear shielding, shielding, lacquer shielding, lacquer

ABSTRACT: Lacquered materials are widely used for finishing processes in factories and technical equipment. The advantage of lacquered materials for the shielding of construction materials and technological equipment from radioactive contamination is the continuous, jointless coating of the surface during any of its configurations. The present investigation showed that the desorptive properties of lacquer coatings depend primarily on their chemical composition. Lacquers with oils and alkali-oil should not be used for surfaces contaminated by radioactive waste. It is advisable to use 1-20-61 enamels on an SVKh-40 base and commercial enamels on an SVKh-40 base with lacquer coatings. The most efficient protection of concrete against

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017001

contamination is a shielding on a base of the high-molecular epoxy resins E-40, E-41, E-49 and ET-8 (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). It is possible to make shielding compounds consisting of lacquer coatings which ensure easy and complete decontamination (washing away of radioactive waste). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR:AT4017001

ENCLOSURE: 01

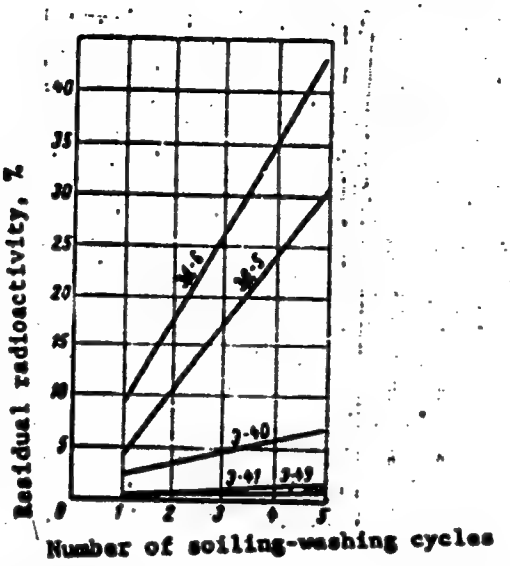

Fig. 1. Sorption-desorption features of coatings made of epoxy resins of different grades

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017008 S/3057/63/000/000/0173/0182

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Gol'dshteyn, D. S.; Nosova, L. M.; Fishevskaya, E. A.

TITLE: A laboratory method for the comparative estimation of the deactivation of materials contaminated by fission product isotopes

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 173-182

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive element, nuclear shielding, decontamination, deactivation, fission product, radioactivity, radioactive isotope, radioactive contamination

ABSTRACT: The possibility of removing radioactive contaminants from shieldings and other anti-radiation materials is one of the most important requirements of these shieldings. The deactivation solution consists of a 2% hydrochloric acid solution containing 0.3% of either OP=7 or OP=10 soap and 0.4% sodium metaphosphate. The sodium solution reacts with the cations of many radioactive isotopes and forms water-soluble compounds. In addition, the sodium metaphosphate softens the water, improving the washing action of the solution.
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ACCESSION NR: AT4017008

Samples during the tests were first deactivated by the solution and were then washed with water. The solution was then used again, and the samples were washed and dried. When this method was insufficient a solution of 5 grams of NaOH and 1 gram of $KMnO_4$ per liter was used with the same procedure. A counter was used to determine the radioactivity before and after testing. (See Fig. 1 of the Enclosure.) Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP, OC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

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POSTCARD

ACCESSION NR: AT4017008

ENCLOSURE: 01

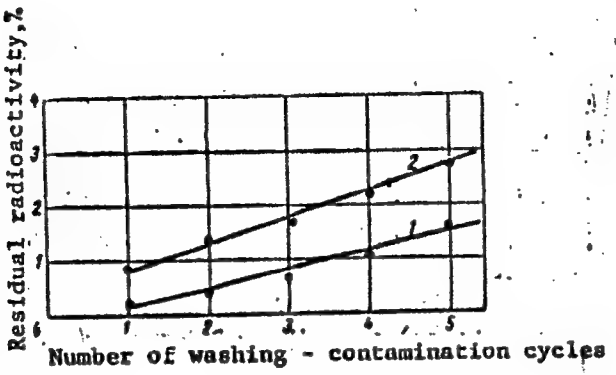

Fig. 1. Accumulation of residual radioactivity of polyvinyl chloride film during washing of the samples
1 - in cans while shaking; 2 - washing from sprayer

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GORODINSKIY, S.M.; PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.S.; NOSOVA, L.M.KALYUZHNAYA, T.P., red.

[Decontamination of means of individual shielding and protective coatings] Dezaktivizatsiia sredstv individual'noi zashchity i zashchitnykh pokrytii. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 117 p. (MIRA 17:6)

GORODINSKIY, Yu.

Use best work examples for training. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.20: 28-30 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

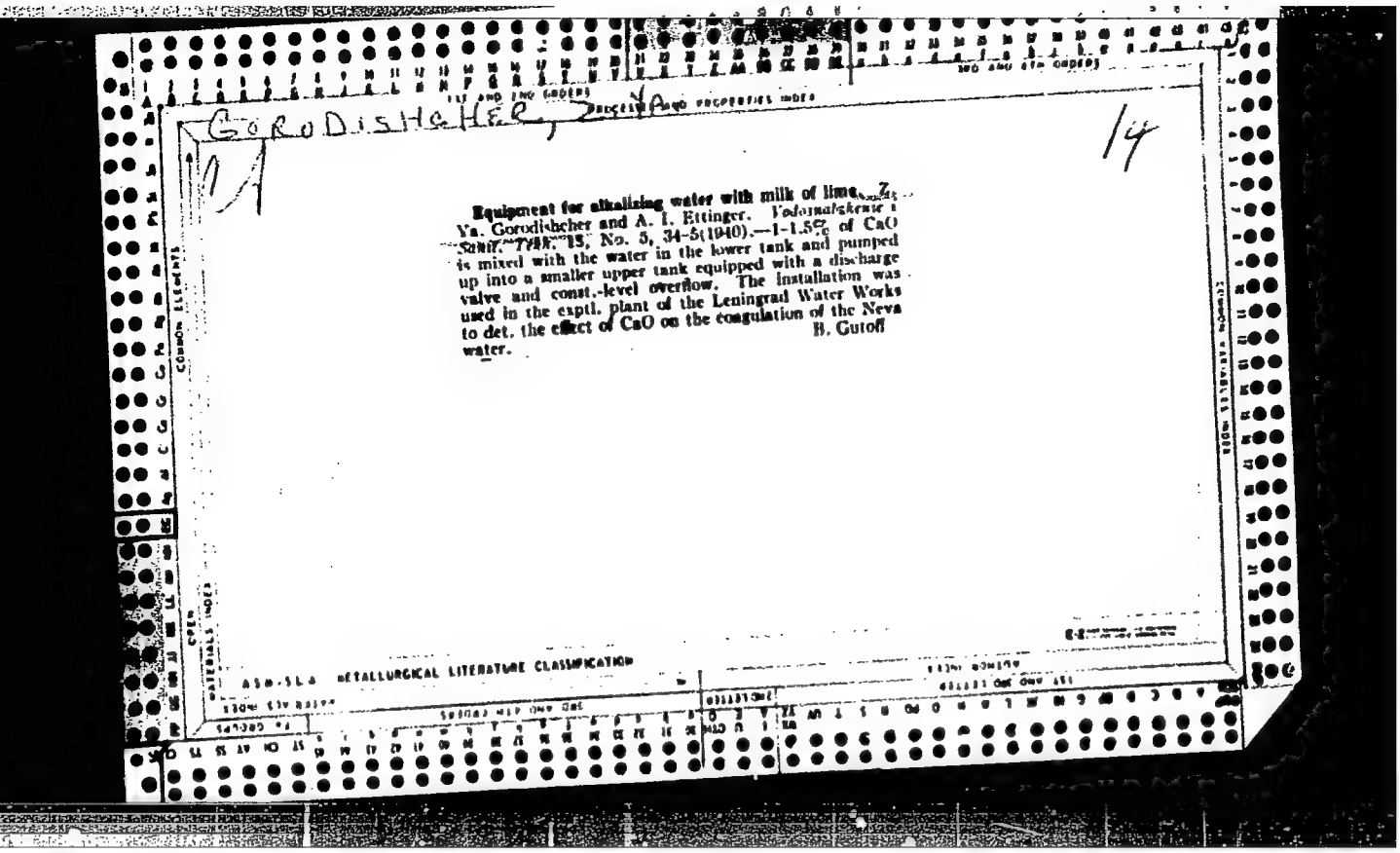
1. Master zavoda "Volgotsemtyazhmash", g. Stavropol'-na-Volge. (Socialist competition) (Work)

GORODINTSEVA, N.A., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra (Vladivostok)

Prevention of colds in the "Amurskii" Children Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Med. sestra 21 no.3:38-39 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(TUBERCULOSIS---HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS)
(COLD (DISEASE))

GORODISHCHER, B.; VOLODARSKIY, V.

Centralized wallpaper manufacture. Stroitel' no.5:15 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Wallpaper)



GORODISHCHER, V.

14

Equipment for alkalizing water with milk of lime. V. Gorodishcher and A. I. Ettinger. *Vodosnabzhenie i Sanit. Tekh.* 15, No. 5, 34–5(1940).—1–1.5% of CaO is mixed with the water in the lower tank and pumped up into a smaller upper tank equipped with a discharge valve and const.-level overflow. The installation was used in the exptl. plant of the Leningrad Water Works to det. the effect of CaO on the coagulation of the Neva water.

B. Gutoff

GORODISHCHER, Z. Ya.

BULYGIN, A., GORODISHCHER, Z., and ETTINGER, A. "Contamination of the sand of a high-speed nonagitating filter, and chemical methods of purifying it", Materialy po kommunal. khoz-vu, 1949, Collection 2, p. 30-36.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

GORODISHCHER, Z.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MASHNEVA, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Deactivation of drinking water containing radioactive phosphorus by contact coagulation. Gig.i san. 25 no.7:56-60 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Instituta radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(WATER—PURIFICATION) (PHOSPHORUS—ISOTOPES)

GORODISHCHER, Z.Ya.; MASHNEVA, N.I.

Deactivation of potable water containing P^{32} and Sr^{89} by means of a contact coagulation method. Med. rad. 6 no.2:52-56 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT) (WATER—PURIFICATION)
(PHOSPHORUS—ISOTOPES) (STRONTIUM—ISOTOPES)

GORODISHTER, I.

Keeping records of retail trade turnover and glass container. Sov. torg. 34 no.11:39-41 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Starshiy ekonomist gorpishchetorga, g. Kishinev.
(Containers)

GORODISHTER, I.

Calculate the volume of the turnover of goods correctly. Sov. torg. 36 no.12:50-52 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Starshiy ekonomist Kishinevskoy gorodskoy torgovoy organizatsii po torgovle pishcheproduktami.
(Glass containers) (Retail trade—Accounting)

TANANAYKO, M.M. [Tananaiko, M.M.]; GORODISKAYA, O.A. [Horodys'ka, O.A.]

Pyridine-iodide complexes of metals. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.15:109-112 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pyridine) (Iodides) (Complex compounds)

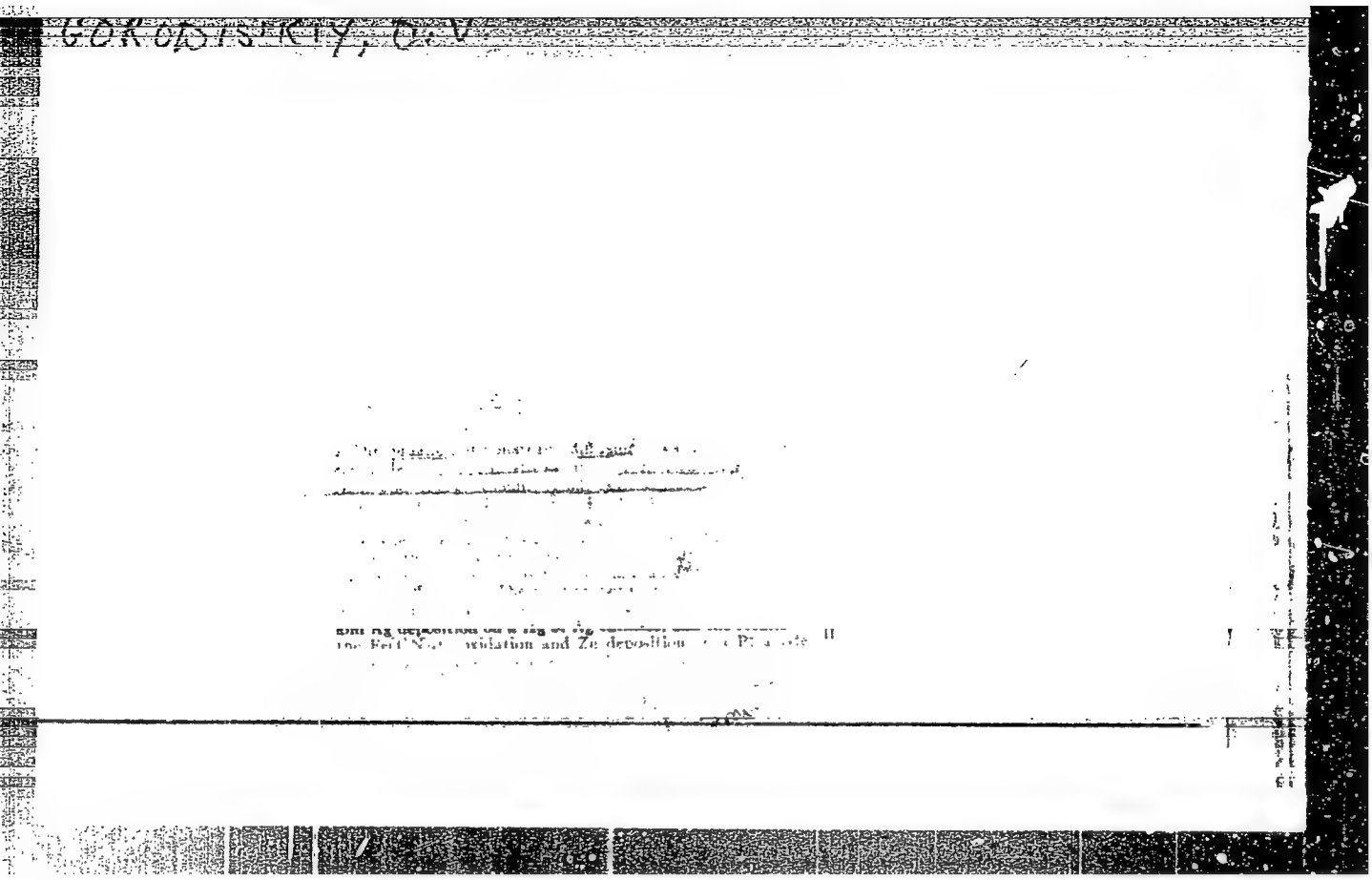
GORODIS'KIY, O. V.

Polarographic investigation of polarization on solid and liquid electrodes. Yu. K. Delimarskiĭ and O. V. Gorodis'kiĭ. *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 1953, No. 5, 462–3 (Russian summary, 464).—Polarographic studies were made on the electrodeposition of Ga from 0.0225 *N* $GaCl_3$ in a satd. soln. of LiCl in 2:1 mixts. of Et_2O and Me_2CO on solid and liquid Ga electrodes at 25° and of the deposition of Hg from 0.001 *N* $HgNO_3$ in solns. contg. 3 vols. 0.1 *N* acidified KNO_3 and 10 vols. MeOH on solid (−45°) and liquid (−35°) Hg electrodes. Slope analysis of the φ vs. i curves indicated only concn. polarization on the liquid electrodes and concn. and electrochem. polarization on the solid electrodes, indicated by the appearance of sections with $d^2\varphi/di^2 = 0$. I. Bencowitz

DELIMARS'KIY, Yu.K.; GORODIS'KIY, O.V.

Equation for polarographic curves related to electrodeposition of metals on solid electrodes. Dop. AN URSR no.6:540-544 '55.(MLRA 9:7)

1.Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR A.V.Dumana'kiy.
(Electroplating)



GORODISKIY, O. V.

report to be submitted for the IUPAC 21st Conference and 18th Intl. Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, 2-12 August 1961

GORODISKIY, A. V., Academy of Sciences UkSSR, Kiev - "The oscillographic investigation of the electrochemical kinetics in fused salts" (Section A.3,e.2 - Session I, 11 Aug 61, afternoon)

GURVICH, L. V., Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The calculation of thermodynamic functions of gases in a wide temperature range" (Section A.3,c,(1), Session II - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

KARGIN, V. A., Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow - "Vitrification phenomena in crystallin polymers" (Section B.4 - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

KISELEV, A. V., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "The influence of surface heterogeneity and adsorbate-adsorbate interaction on the adsorption properties of solid surfaces" (Joint Session, Sections A.2 and B.1 - 8 Aug 61, morning)

KONDRAT'YEV, V. N., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The HO_2 radical" (Section A.1, Session I - 11 Aug 61, morning) (Also, Section A.1, Chairman, Session I - 8 Aug 61, morning)

KUZNETSOV, V. I., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "A novelty in the use of organic co-precipitants for concentration of small amounts of the elements" (To be presented in Russian) (Section C.2 - 11 Aug 61, morning)

LAVRUKHINA, A. K., RAKOVSKIY, E. E., and MOSKALEVA, L. P., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "New data on radiochemical investigations of the processes of fission and fragmentation induced by high energy protons" (Section A.4 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

LOVACHEV, L. A., Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Determination of rate constants of elementary processes from flame velocities as a function of temperature, pressure, and molecular transfer coefficients" (Section A.3,b,(2) - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

MCHDIATE, S. (Probably MUDIACH, S.) and GERASIMOV, Y. I., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "Study of the thermodynamic properties of the system iron-latinum" (Section A.3,c,(3), Session II(A) - 11 Aug 61, morning)

PANCHENKOV, G. M., MOLCHIN, A. M., MALAKOV, V. P., and SHEYN, Ya., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "Emission of complex ions in solid-phase reactions" (Joint Session, Sections A.2 and B.1, 8 Aug 61, morning)

SEMENOV, N. N., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Certain chemical reactions at reduced temperatures and related problems of energy transfer" (To be presented in Russian) (Plenary lecture - Saturday, 12 Aug 61)

SHILOV, Ye. A., Academy of Sciences UkSSR, Kiev - "The active agents and the intermediary complexes in the heterolytic reactions of halogenation of the organic compounds" (Section A.1, Session II - 11 Aug 61, morning)

SMIRNOV, M. V., Electrochemistry Institute, Sverdlovsk - "The equilibrium between the titanium subgroup metals and the salt melts" (Section B.3 - 7 Aug 61, afternoon)

TAL'ROZE, V. L., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Reactions of ions and molecules in the gas phase" (Section A.1, Session I - 9 Aug 61, afternoon)

TERENIN, Aleksandr N., Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov - (Section A.1, Chairman, Session I - 8 Aug 61, afternoon Session) (Also on program for Section ..1, Session I - 9 Aug 61, afternoon)

TERENIN, Aleksandr N., VILESOV, F. I., KURBATOV, B., and DODONOVA, N. Y., Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov - "Mass-spectrometry and luminescence of radicals in the photodissociation and photoionization of molecules by vacuum ultra-violet radiation" (Section A.1, Session I - 9 Aug 61 - afternoon)

TUNITSKIY, N. N., Scientific Research Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov - "On the dissociation of molecules on electron impact and the early states of radiation-chemical processes" (Section A.1, Session I - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

VAYNSHTEYN, Emmanuil Ye., and KOROLEV, V. V., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Moscow - "The plasma generator and its use for spectral analysis of alloys and rocks" (Section C.1 - 8 Aug 61, morning)

VINOGRADOV, A. P., LAVRUKHINA, A. K., and REVINA, L. D., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The study of nuclear reactions in iron meteorites under the action of high energy protons" (Section A.4 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

YAKOVLEV, Yu. V., and ALIMARIN, I. P., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The determination of trace impurities in some materials for semiconductor techniques by radio-activation analysis" (To be presented in Russian) (Section C.1 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

YERofeyev, Boris V., Institute of Physical-Organic Chemistry, Minsk - "The effect of donor and acceptor admixtures on the decomposition rate of solids" (Section A.2 - 8 Aug 61, afternoon)

GORODISKIY, V. I.

36592. Fiziko-Khimicheskiye Issledovaniya Efiratov Alyuminiy-Khlorida i Alyuminiy-Bromida V Benzole i Nitrobenzole. Trudy Kiyevsk. Tekhnol. In-Ta Silikatov, T. II, 1949, c. 118-28. - Bibliogr: 36 Nazv.

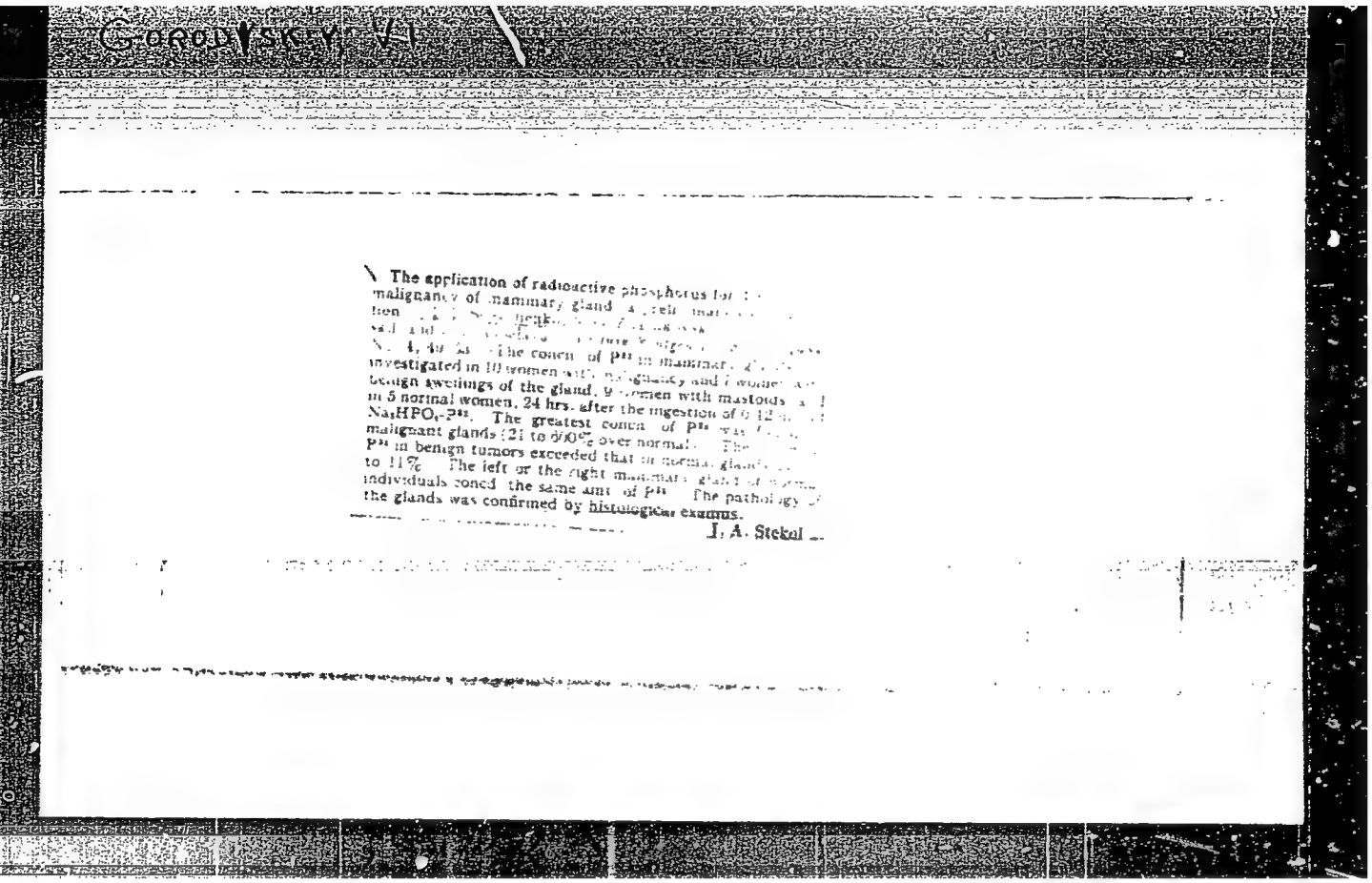
SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

GORODYS'KYY, V.I.

SHEVCHENKO, I.T.; HORODYS'KYY, V.I.

Role of the polarographic method in the diagnosis of malignant tumors. Medych. zhur. 22 no.5:80-85 '52. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kyyivs'kyy rentgeno-onkologichnyy instytut. (Tumors)



GORODYSKY, V. I.

The application of radioactive phosphorus for [illegible] malignancy of mammary gland [illegible]

[illegible] 4, 49 [illegible] The concn of P^{32} in mammary [illegible] investigated in 10 women with malignancy and 7 women with benign swellings of the gland, 9 women with mastoids and 5 normal women, 24 hrs. after the ingestion of 0.12 [illegible] Na_2HPO_4-P^{32}. The greatest concn of P^{32} was [illegible] malignant glands (21 to 60% over normal). The [illegible] P^{32} in benign tumors exceeded that in normal glands [illegible] to 11%. The left or the right mammary gland [illegible] individuals concd the same amt of P^{32}. The pathology of the glands was confirmed by histological exams.

I. A. Stekol [illegible]

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.

SHEVCHENKO, I.T.; GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESELA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSEVA, O.M.

Relation of dehydrase activity to the level of the polarographic waves. Medych.zhur. 24 no.6:50-53 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgen-radiologichniy i onkologichniy institut.
(DEHYDROGENASE,
polarography, relation of dehydrogenase activity to level of polarographic waves)
(POLAROGRAPHY,
of dehydrogenase, relation of dehydrogenase activity to level of polarographic waves)

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESELA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSEVA, O.M.

Catalase activity in normal and tumor tissues. Medych.zhur. 24 no.6:54-58 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgen-radiologichnyy i onkologichniy institut.
(CATALASE,
in normal & tumor tissues)
(NEOPLASMS, metabolism in,
catalase in tumor tissue)

GORODIS KIY, V. I.

USSR

The calcium and magnesium content of developing tumors. V. I. Gorodis'kiĭ, O. M. Rostovtseva, and I. V. Vesela (Sci. Research Roentgeno-Radio-Oncol. Inst., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 224–5 (Russian summary, 22b) (1955).—The Ca content of tumors is higher and of Mg lower than in muscle tissues. This Ca-Mg relation increases as the tumor development progresses. The cause of this manifestation remains unexplained. B. S. Levine

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98165

Author : Shevchenko, I.T., Gorodynskiy, V.I.

Inst : Kiev Scientific Research Roentgenoradiologic and Oncologic Institute.

Title : Polarographic Method in Diagnosis of Carcinoma and Precarcinomatous Condition.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kiyevsk. n.i. rentgenoradiol. i. onkol. in-t, 1955, 5, 331-340.

Abstract : By polarographic investigation of a protein-free filtrate (PF) of rat's blood, on the 7th - 10th day after transplantation of a tumor, the polarographic curve (PC) rose. After removal of tumor, PC decreased to standard on the 10-12th day. The heigh of PC of PF of blood of patients with malignant tumors in 565 cases out of 567 was

Card 1/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98165

51-93 mm and in 2-50 mm. In healthy people and pregnant women, the height of PC was 46-50 mm. PC of PF of tumor tissues of rats 53-82 mm, of healthy tissues of the same rats on the average 48.6 mm and in healthy rats 46.8 mm. The height of PC of PF malignant tumors of mm 51-72 mm, in other diseases (benign tumors, ulcerative processes, granulomas et al.) 47-50 mm. With tumor growth, the height of PC increased. PC of PF of tissues decreased in proportion to their distance from the tumor. -- N.S. Neyfel'd

Card 2/2

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.

Copper, zinc, cadmium, and nickel content of muscles and tumors. V. I. Gorodis'kii, I. V. Veselaya, and E. N. Rostovtseva (Sci. Research Roentgen-Radiol. and Oncol. Inst., Kiev.). *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 17–19(1956).—Tumors from 50 diseased rats and femoral muscles from 50 healthy rats were excised, ground, weighed, and Cu, Zn, Cd, and Ni sepd. and detd. polarographically by Malyuga's method (*C.A.* 38, 3213⁹). Concns. found (in mg./100 g. dry tissue) were resp.: 0.13, 1.52, traces, and none for muscle tissue and 0.32, 13.20, 2.60, and traces for tumor tissue. Higher concn. of these elements in tumors is attributed to the alkaline medium and combination with sulfhydryl groups. Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Sulfur in muscle and tumor tissues [with summary in English]. Vop. med.khim. 2 no.5:357-358 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Khimicheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.

(SULFUR, metabolism,
muac. & tumor tissues (Rus))
(MUSCLES, metabolism,
sulfur, comparison with tumor tissue (Rus))
(NEOPLASM, metabolism in,
tumor tissue sulfur, comparison with musc. (Rus))

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Binding of sulfhydryl groups in malignant growth. Vrach.delo supplement '57:100 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i onkologicheskiy institut.
(MERCAPTO GROUP) (CANCER)

T-13

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Reaction.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75284

Author : Gorodyskiy, V.I., Veselaya, I.V.
Inst :
Title : Activeness of Catalase of Muscles of Rats Infected with Radiation Sickness.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 117-119

Abstract : In the muscles of rats the activity of catalase was determined in 1-7 days after general roentgen exposure to 1000 r (14 animals) and in 1-2 days after 2000-3000 r (in 8 rats). The magnitudes exceeded the control level and increased with the increase of the interval after exposure. The maximal magnitudes were exerted over the controls by 2.2 times after 1000 r and by 2.4-2.5 times after 2000-3000 r. This increase is explained by the accumulation of

Card 1/2

T-13

Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

GORODYSKIY, V.I.

VESELAYA, I.M. (Kiyev, 4-ya Dachnaya ul., d.57, kv.1); GORODYSKIY, V.I.

Effect of heavy metal salts on the radiosensitivity of transplanted tumors. Vop.onk. 3 no.3:300-303 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz khimicheskoy laboratorii (rukovod. - V.I.Gorodyskiy) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - professor I.T.Shevchenko)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.
eff. of sodium chromium tartrate & sodium iron tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))
(CHROMIUM, eff.
sodium chromium tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))
(IRON, eff.
sodium iron tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on transplantable tumors, eff. of sodium chromium tartrate & sodium iron tartrate on sensitivity (Rus))

GORODIS'KIY, V. I.

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESELA, I.V.

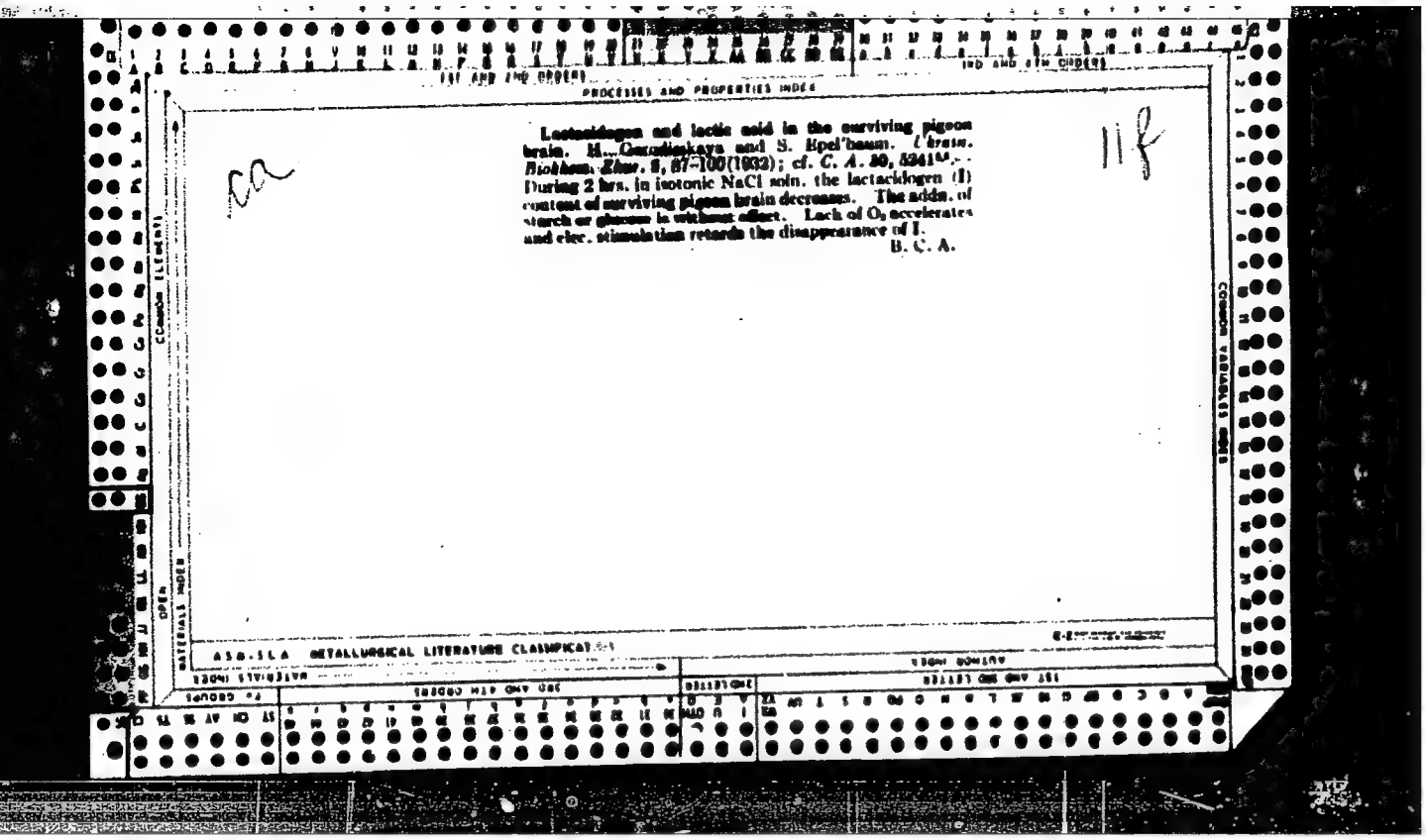
Manganese content of tumors and muscles [with summary in English].
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.4:476-478 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgeno-radiologichniy ta onkologichniy institut.
(CANCER) (MANGANESE IN THE BODY)

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, V.I.

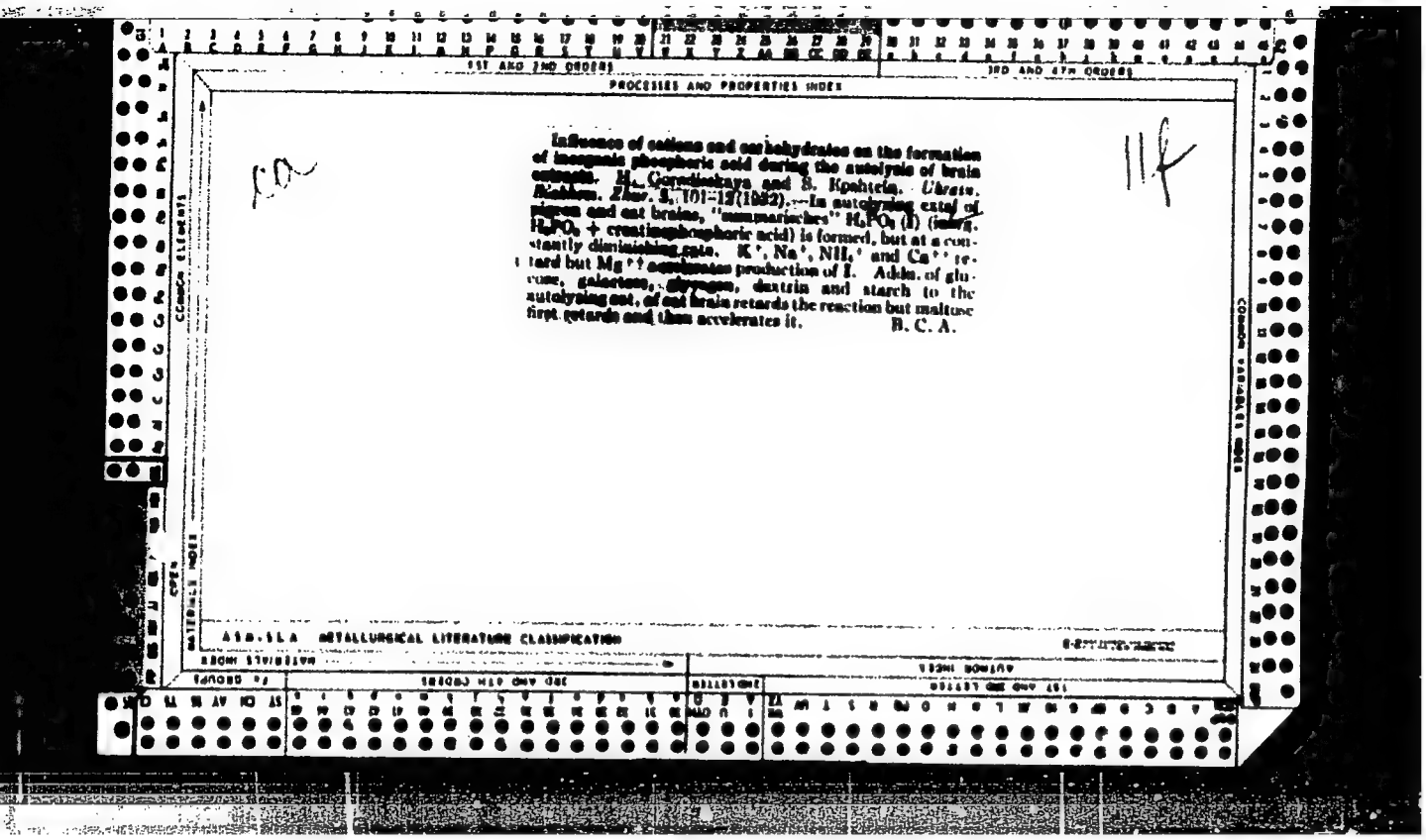
Iron content of tumors and muscles. Vrach. delo no.1:97-98 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy onkologicheskiy institut.
(IRON IN THE BODY)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

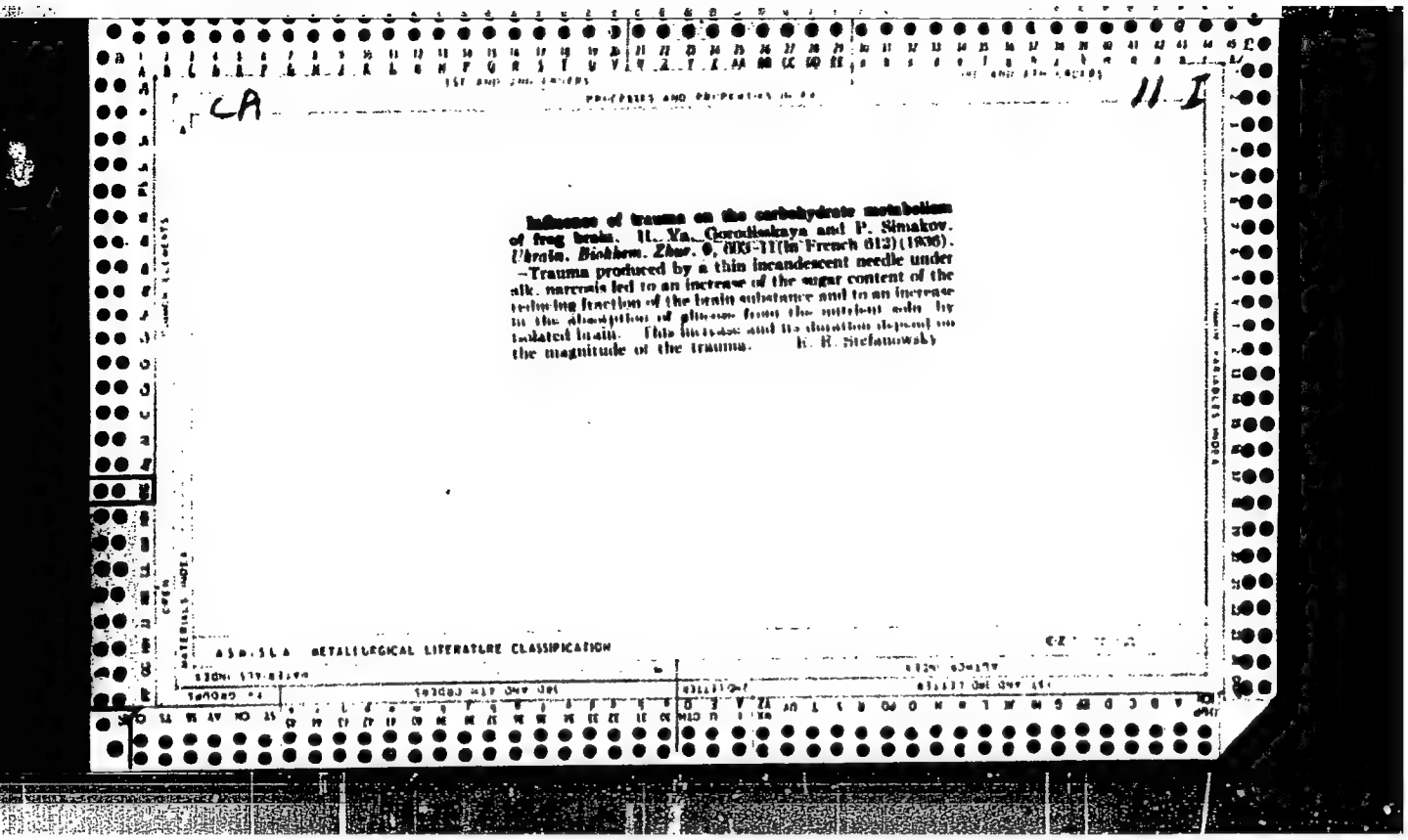
Lactacidogen and lactic acid in the surviving pigeon brain. H. Gerasimskaya and S. Epel'baum. (Trans. *Biokhim. Zhur.* 8, 87–100(1933); cf. *C. A.* 30, 5341[illegible]. During 2 hrs. in isotonic NaCl soln. the lactacidogen (I) content of surviving pigeon brain decreases. The addn. of starch or glucose is without effect. Lack of O_2 accelerates and elec. stimulation retards the disappearance of I.
B. C. A.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Influence of cations and carbohydrates on the formation of inorganic phosphoric acid during the autolysis of brain extracts. M. Gorodinskaya and S. Kpshtein. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 5, 101–12(1932).—In autolyzing extd. of pigeon and cat brains, "summarisches" H_3PO_4 (I) (inorg. H_3PO_4 + creatinephosphoric acid) is formed, but at a constantly diminishing rate. K^+, Na^+, NH_4^+ and Ca^{++} retard but Mg^{++} accelerates production of I. Addn. of glucose, galactose, glycogen, dextrin and starch to the autolyzing ext. of cat brain retards the reaction but maltose first retards and then accelerates it. B. C. A.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

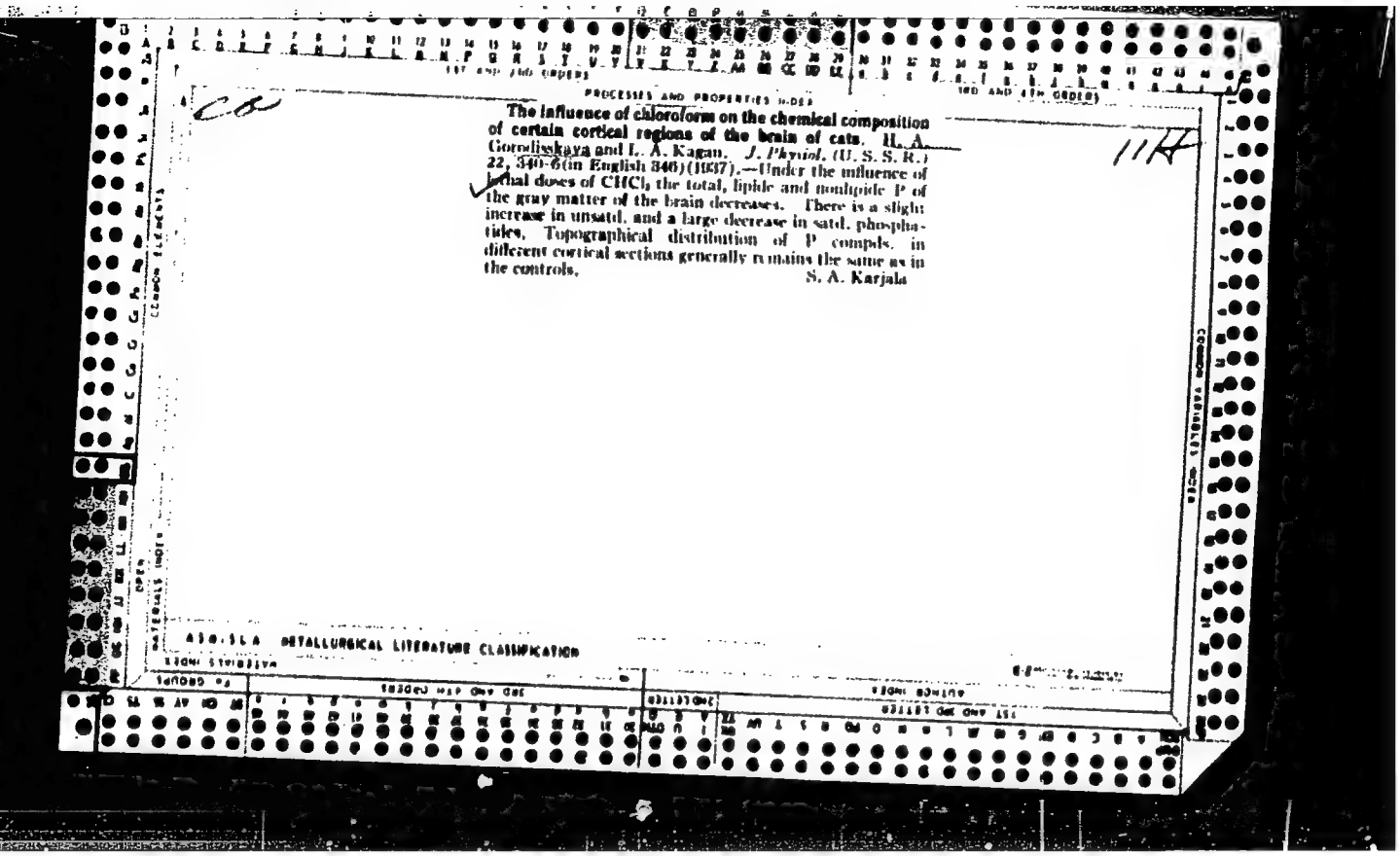


CA

11 I

Influence of trauma on the carbohydrate metabolism of frog brain. II. Ya. Gorodiskaya and P. Simakov. *Ukrain. Biokhem. Zhur.* 9, 613-11(in French 613)(1936). —Trauma produced by a thin incandescent needle under alk. narcosis led to an increase of the sugar content of the reducing fraction of the brain substance and to an increase in the absorption of glucose from the nutrient soln. by isolated brain. This increase and its duration depend on the magnitude of the trauma. K. R. Stefanowski

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

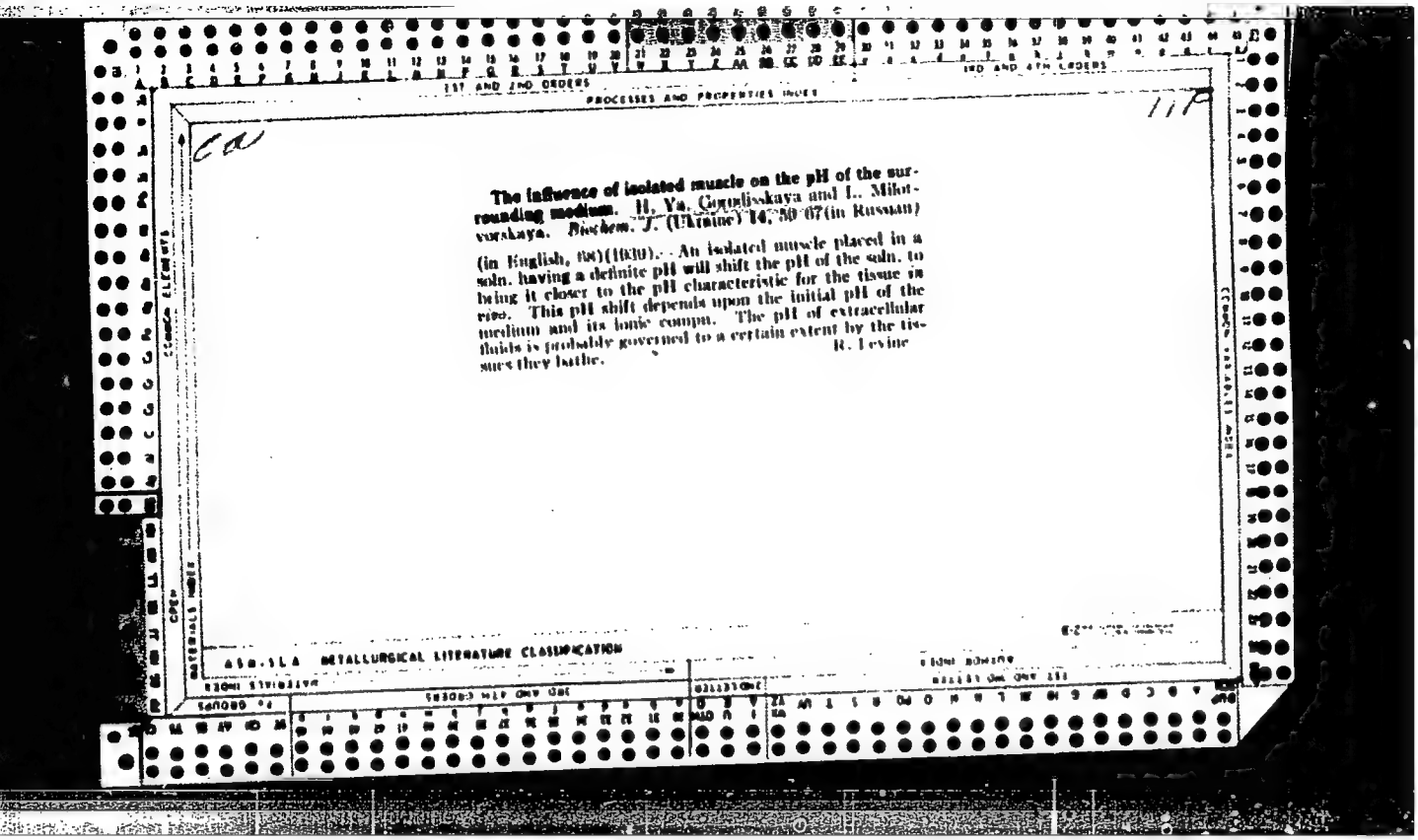


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The influence of chloroform on the chemical composition of certain cortical regions of the brain of cats. H. A. Gorodiskaya and L. A. Kagan. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 22, 340-6(in English 346)(1937).—Under the influence of lethal doses of $CHCl_3$ the total, lipide and nonlipide P of the gray matter of the brain decreases. There is a slight increase in unsatd. and a large decrease in satd. phosphatides. Topographical distribution of P compds. in different cortical sections generally remains the same as in the controls.

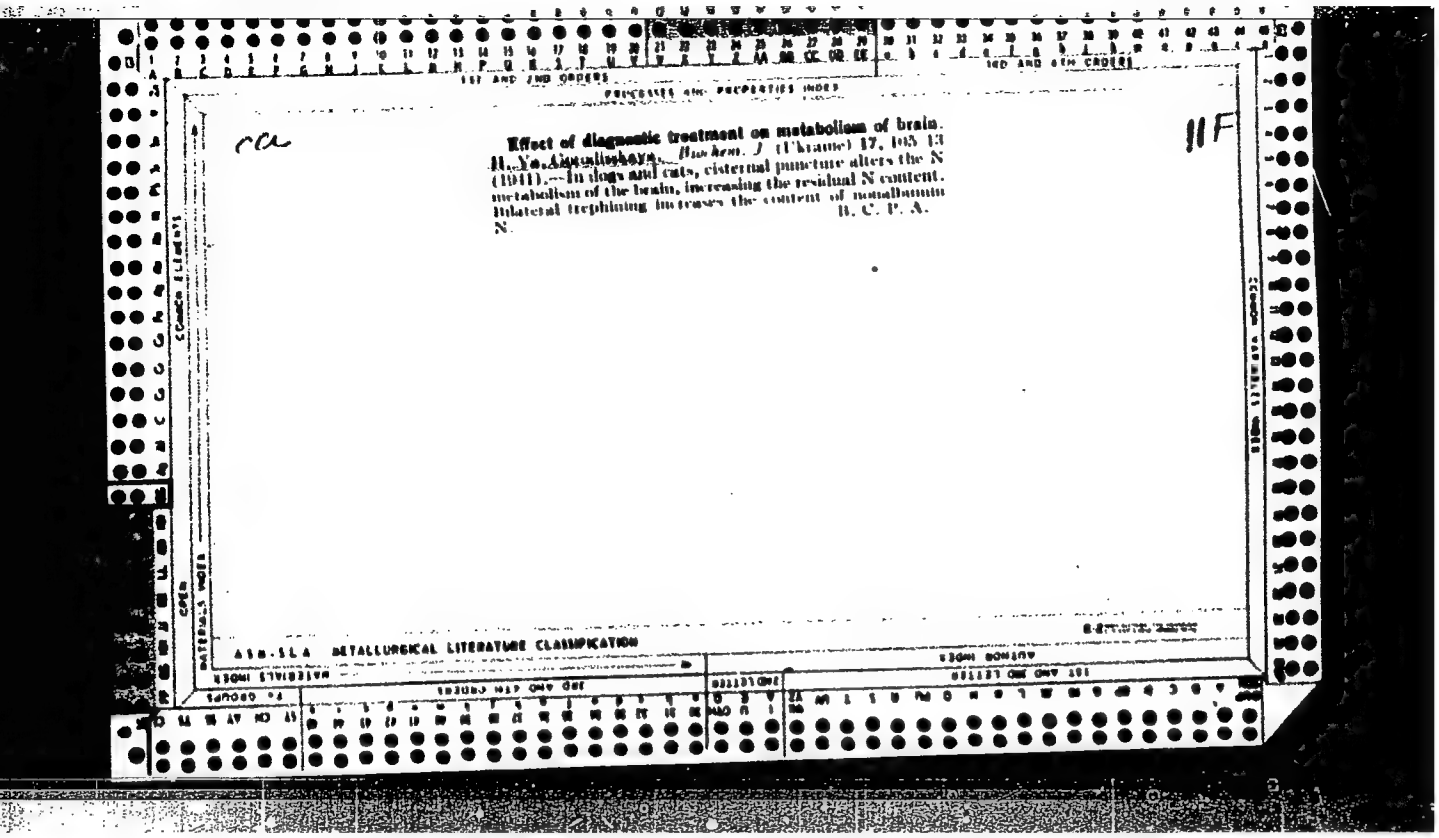
S. A. Karjala

A30.51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The influence of isolated muscle on the pH of the surrounding medium. H. Ya. Gorodisskaya and L. Mikorvarskaya. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 14, 50-67 (in Russian) (in English, 68) (1939). An isolated muscle placed in a soln. having a definite pH will shift the pH of the soln. to bring it closer to the pH characteristic for the tissue in rest. This pH shift depends upon the initial pH of the medium and its ionic compn. The pH of extracellular fluids is probably governed to a certain extent by the tissues they bathe.

R. Levine



Effect of diagnostic treatment on metabolism of brain.
H. Ya. Lipshitz. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 17, 105-13 (1944).—In dogs and cats, cisternal puncture alters the N metabolism of the brain, increasing the residual N content. Bilateral nephrinin increases the content of nonalbumin N.
B. C. P. A.

11F

CA GORODISSKAYA, G. Ya.

11 H

Effect of camphor and tetramethylammonium iodide on phosphorus metabolism in rats and frogs. G. Ya. Gorodis-skaya, M. B. Nelman, S. I. Rybakova, and R. B. Shnol (State Univ., Gorki). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 69, 833-6(1949).—With P^{32} tracer technique on rats and frogs it was shown that camphor (0.5–1.0 ml. 20% soln. subcutaneously) increases rate of P turn-over, the highest order of the effect occurs in the rat brain (17 to 20-fold) and in the muscle (5-fold). The P derivs. in the internal organs are derived from the P of the blood as shown by investigation of P levels in these sites with enriched Na_2HPO_4 for tracing. Me_4NI in contrast to camphor hinders the rate of P metabolism (frog expts.). The kinetic method of study, i.e. the tissue analysis at varying periods after administration is shown to be less subject to erroneous interpretation than the conventional "static" analyses. The av. length of stay of P in the rat organs is: lungs 0.8 hrs. (normal) and — (with camphor); liver 0.87 and 0.45; kidney 1.25 and 0.6; pancreas 1.4 and —; heart 2.0 and —; skin 8.3 and —; muscle 12 and 2.5; eye 10 and —; spinal cord 77 and 3.9; brain 120 30 and 7; bones 420 and —.

G. M. Kosolapoff

GORODISSKAYA G. Ya., NEIMAN M. B., RIBAKOVA S. I. and SHNOL R. B.

5185. GORODISSKAIA G. Ia., NEIMAN M. B., RIBAKOVA S. I. and SHNOL R. B. Effect of camphor and tetramethylammonium iodide on phosphorus metabolism in rats and frogs Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow 1950, 69/6 (833-836) Graphs 3 Tables 2

A study of phosphorus metabolism under the influence of camphor (I) and tetramethylammonium iodide (II), using radioactive phosphorus, showed that the I increases phosphorus metabolism in various tissues of the rat, while II has the opposite effect on phosphorus metabolism in frog muscles. The kinetic method of investigation used is recommended for this kind of work, since the usual methods sometimes lead to gross errors.

Fuks - Zagreb

SO: Excerpta Medica , Section 11 Volume 111 No. 9

GORODISSKAYA, G., BARMINA, O.

"Data on the Action of an Internal Betaradiation on the Phosphorus and Albuminous Metabolism of the Cerebrum." Paper submitted at 2nd Conference on Biochemistry of the Nervous System, AS USSR, 12-16 Feb 1957, Kiev.

Translation 1122802

89-6-16/24

AUTHOR GORODISSKAYA, G.YA.

TITLE The Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Biochemistry (According to data of the Second Conference on the Biochemistry of the Nervous System).
(Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v biokhimii.(Po materialam 2-y konferentsii po biokhimii nervnoy sistemy -Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 563-565 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Between February 12 and February 16 the second conference on the biochemistry of the nervous system took place at Kiev; it was organized by the Institute for biochemistry of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR. On this conference 35 lectures were delivered and discussed,which gave a very clear description of the development of processes in the main cerebrum and of the connection between these processes with the functioning of the nervous system. By the application of radioactive isotopes knowledge in these fields was increased and extended. More than half of the lectures delivered concerned new data which were obtained by means of radioactive indicators. The chemical processes in the cerebrum were studied with the radioisotopes P^{32},S^{35} and C^{14} in form of phoaphate (P^{32}), metionon, and thyamin (S^{35}), acetic acid, glycose, glycine, and tyrocin (?) (C^{14}). The lectures dealt with the following topics: The albumins of the brain and of the nervous system; the renewal of the aminoacid content of the albumins of the brain; the increased renewal of the albumins of the brain after a three days' sleep

Card 1/2

The Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Biochemistry
(According to data of the Second Conference on the Biochemistry of the Nervous System).

caused by the introductionof amital sodium; the hitherto little studied problem of the structure and the physiological part played by glycogen in the brain; the increase of the specific activity of glycogen in the brain with a simultaneous decrease of the quantity of glydogen in the case of an excitation caused by phenamine; the separation of a new fraction of phosphor-containing organic substances which had previously been considered to be "impure" ribonuclein acids; the comparative study of phosphor-containing substances in the nervous system; the separationpf lipoid in the brain; the synthesis of phosphorylcholin and phosphorylethalomin,which was marked with P^{32}, and some other topics.
(No illustrations).

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
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